



County Borough of Southampton.

Annual Report

ON THE

Health of Southampton

For the Year 1910,

BY

R. E. LAUDER, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ed., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough and Port of
Southampton.*

Medical Superintendent of the Borough and Port Fever Hospitals.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information, in accordance with the order of the Local Government Board, my Annual Report upon the condition of the public health, and a record of the administrative work carried out by the Health Department for the year 1910, together with the vital statistics of the Borough. A summary of the work done and action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1907, and the Midwives' Act, 1902, is also included in the Report.

The mortality statistics for the year are the most favourable ever recorded in the history of the Borough, namely:—

Death Rate	11.50
Zymotic Death Rate	0.66
Infantile Mortality Rate	79

In each case the figure is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. The most gratifying feature, perhaps, is the diminution in the infantile mortality rate, which decreased from 106 in the previous year to 79; the average for the previous five years being 115. The rate for England and Wales was 106.

The marriage rate and birth rate were also the lowest yet recorded.

In the Registrar-General's Annual Summary of Births and Deaths for 1910, Southampton compares very favourably with the other 76 great towns in England and Wales. The comparative mortality figures for the year 1910, given in the same summary, of the large towns on the South Coast, taking the death rate of England and Wales as 1,000, were:—

Southampton	875	Plymouth	985
Eastings	903	Brighton	1051
Devonport	910	Portsmouth	1059
Bournemouth	924		

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. E. LAUDER,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Acreage	4,501
,, (including tidal water and foreshore) ...	5,817
Population (estimated 1st July, 1910)	127,157
Number of Persons per acre	28.3
Number of inhabited Houses (census, 1901) ...	19,843
Rateable value (October, 1910)	£593,071
Births	2,926
Birth rate	23.09
Deaths	1,457
Death rate	11.50
,, from zymotic diseases	0.66
Average death rate (10 years, 1900-1909)	14.4

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of the year 1910, amounts to 127,157.

This estimate is based on the assumption that the rate of increase which prevailed between the last two census enumerations in 1891 and 1901 has been maintained up to the present time.

There is reason to believe, however, that the estimate of the Registrar-General of 127,157 is in excess of the true population.

In each year the number of houses on the Rate Books has been obtained, and the number of void houses enumerated by the Health Department. By these means the approximate number of occupied houses has been obtained, and if this number is multiplied by the number of persons per house at the last census it should give a more accurate estimate than the method adopted by the Registrar-General. There is, of course, the possibility that the number of persons per house has increased, but there is no reason to believe that the housing conditions at the present time are much different to what they were at the time of the last census.

If this is the case it certainly looks as if the Registrar-General's estimate is too high, and that the error has been increasing each year since the last census.

The following is the estimated population calculated according to the method mentioned above:—

District.	Houses on Rate Books, Dec., 1910.	Void Properties enumerated by Health Department.	Occupied Houses.	Persons per Occupied House, Census, 1901.	Estimated Population.
Town Proper	11,803	115	11,688	5'4546	63,753
Portswood ...	4,850	102	4,748	4'9294	23,405
Whirley ...	7,279	136	7,143	4'7074	33,625
Total ...	23,932	353	23,579		120,783

If this estimate is correct the Registrar-General's estimated population for 1910 is over-estimated by about 6,000, which would mean that all the rates for 1910 in this report, which are calculated upon the Registrar-General's estimate would be increased by about one-twentieth.

In calculating the rates for the various districts specified above the difference between the above estimate and the Registrar-General's estimate has been apportioned.

The census figures for 1911 will not be available before this report is in the printers' hands, and any revision necessary must be made in next year's report.

The number of new houses completed for occupation during 1910 was 385.

The natural increase in the population—that is the number of births over deaths of residents—during the year was 1,469. The natural increase in the ten years ending 31st December was 13,911.

METEOROLOGY.

By the courtesy of the Director-General of Ordnance Survey, Col. S. C. N. Grant, C.M.G., R.E., an abstract for the year 1910 from the Meteorological Register kept at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, is appended at the end of this Report. The abstract also includes the averages for the previous ten years, 1900-1909. (See page 104).

The chief characteristics of the year 1910 were the mild winter and cool summer experienced; the mean temperature for the year, 51.0 degrees, exactly agreeing with the average for the previous ten years, and was 1.4 degrees above the mean temperature of the year 1909.

Although the rainfall was only two inches more than the average (31.5 inches) there was much cloudy weather experienced, particularly in the months of July and August. This caused a deficiency in the number of hours of sunshine, the duration of bright sunshine being 193 hours less than the average.

The finest weather occurred in May and the first half of June, the 14th June being the finest day for over ten years.

No great extremes of temperature were experienced, the year being a very favourable one with respect to the public health.

In the Annual Summary for the year 1910, issued by the Meteorological Office, London, the mean temperature of towns on the South Coast is given as:—

Plymouth	...	51.3	Eastbourne	...	50.5
Falmouth	...	51.1	Bournemouth	...	50.4
Southampton	...	51.0	Worthing	...	50.2
Brighton	...	50.6	Hastings	...	50.1

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in the Borough for the year was 2,926, compared with 2,938 in 1909 and 2,971 in 1908.

The excess of births over registered deaths was 1,372, compared with 1,277 in the previous year. The birth rate was 23.09 per 1,000, being a decrease of .55 compared with the birth rate of the previous year, and is 3.2 below the average of the previous ten years. It is the lowest birth rate recorded in Southampton. The birth rate in England and Wales was 24.8, also the lowest ever recorded. The number of births and birth rate in each of the old registration districts was:—

Town Proper	...	...	1,581 births	...	23.64 per 1,000
Portswood & Bitterne Park	...	561	,,	...	22.84
Shirley, Freemantle, and					
Millbrook	...	...	784	,,	22.22

The birth rates in the Municipal Wards varied from 29.52 in Northam Ward, 26.2 in St. Mary's Ward, 26.6 in St. James' Ward, and 26.1 in Nichols' Town Ward to 17.9 in Banister Ward and 17.3 in All Saints' Ward.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 1,554; of which 830 were males and 724 females, giving after correction a death rate of 11.50 for the whole Borough, being the lowest death rate ever recorded in Southampton, compared with 12.97 in the previous year, and 13.4 for England and Wales in 1910, which is also lower than any year on record.

Of the 1,554 deaths 472, or 30.37 per cent., occurred in public institutions, viz.:—24 in the Fever Hospital, 170 in Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital, 51 in the Workhouse, 223 in Workhouse Infirmary, Shirley Warren, and 4 in the Children's Hospital, Shirley.

Inquests were held on 157 deaths during the year, the percentage being 10.1 of total deaths, compared with 10.7 in 1909, and 13.9 in 1908, and 12.0 in 1907.

In calculating the death rate, the deaths of non-residents occurring in public institutions, or on vessels arriving in the Port, are deducted, and the deaths of persons belonging to the Borough occurring in other districts are added. It is difficult, however, to obtain information respecting the latter. Eighty-two deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough during the year.

Of the 1,554 deaths registered in the Borough 264, or 17.0 per cent. of the total, were aged 75 years and upwards. Twenty-three of these persons were aged 90 years and upwards, and the ages at death of one male and one female were given as 99 and 100 years respectively.

The death rates in each Municipal Ward are shown in Table A. The lowest death rate, 7.89, was in Portswood, the next in order being All Saints', 8.90; Banister, 9.62; Shirley, 10.22; Newtown, 10.37. The highest rates were Northam, 16.17; Trinity, 15.86; St. James', 14.88; and St. Mary's, 14.36. In the averages for nine years (1901-9), Portswood Ward is also lowest 10.83, and St. James' highest with 17.62.

The death rate in each of the three old registration districts of the Borough per 1,000 of the population was:—

Town Proper	...	...	...	...	13.08
Portswood and Bitterne Park	...	...	...	...	8.76
Shirley, Freemantle, and Millbrook	...	...	...	...	10.40

The Borough is now divided in two registration districts, east and west, the dividing line being the main street from the Town Quay to the top of the Common.

The statistics for the Municipal Wards are shown in Table A, according to the old boundaries, and, including the year under review, complete a decennial period for which statistics have been kept separate for each Ward.

The redistribution of the area of the Municipal Wards came into operation on the 9th November, and it will be necessary to keep a new set of statistics. It is not possible to give statistics for the new Wards there being no reliable guide as to the population of the various areas until the figures for the census 1911 are issued.

TABLE A.

Showing Estimated Population, Birth Rates, Death Rates, and Infantile Mortality in each of the Municipal Wards during the year 1910, also average rates for various periods.

WARD.	Acreage.	Estimated Population middle of 1910.	Average for Nine Years, 1901-9.			Average for Five Years, 1905-09.		1910.				
			Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases.	Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from all Causes.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births Registered.	Birth Rate	Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases.	Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from all causes.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births Regist'd.	Birth Rate.
1. Town ...	64	6,552	1.41	1.60	15.73	153	19.26	0.76	0.92	11.49	72	21.28
2. St. James'	84	8,228	1.87	1.97	17.62	142	25.36	0.97	1.46	14.88	102	26.58
3. St. Mary's	88	9,150	2.36	1.57	16.96	148	26.71	0.98	2.52	14.36	94	26.21
4. All Saints'	178	8,452	0.67	1.30	13.62	97	17.40	0.47	1.18	8.90	41	17.33
5. Trinity ...	68	6,706	1.76	2.06	16.90	116	28.53	0.60	1.64	15.86	67	22.59
6. Northam ...	145	10,299	2.15	1.59	17.22	143	32.31	1.75	1.94	16.17	116	29.52
7. Nichols ...	79	7,953	0.75	1.44	14.52	108	25.24	0.25	1.13	11.98	58	26.12
8. Newtown...	91	7,636	0.82	1.10	13.14	97	20.74	0.0	0.39	10.37	48	19.32
9. Bevois ...	184	9,098	0.84	0.74	12.11	94	19.42	0.77	1.10	11.36	118	22.39
10. Portswood	864	17,683	1.04	0.79	10.83	92	23.88	0.40	0.51	7.89	59	22.08
11. Banister ...	379	10,950	0.75	0.75	11.28	83	17.82	0.37	0.82	9.62	56	17.87
12. Freemantle	540	15,119	1.49	0.92	12.86	106	26.08	0.60	0.86	11.08	81	23.63
13. Shirley ...	962	9,331	1.53	0.98	13.58	116	28.55	0.75	1.07	10.22	82	25.06
Borough	...	127,157	1.34	1.23	14.03	115	24.13	0.66	1.14	11.50	79	23.09

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The rate of infantile mortality is calculated on the number of deaths of infants under one year of age to each 1,000 births registered during the same year. This mortality rate not being based upon the population, will be unaffected should the population prove to be over-estimated.

The year under review was a favourable one to infant life, no great extremes of temperature occurring.

To this fact is partly due the exceptionally low rate of infantile mortality recorded in the Borough during the year, which amounted to 79 per 1,000 births registered.

This is by far the lowest infantile mortality ever recorded in the Borough; the lowest previously recorded being 106, in 1909.

The mortality rate for male infants was 79.6, and for female infants 78.3 per 1,000 births.

The diseases in which the greatest reduction in the number of deaths of infants registered were diarrhœa, whooping cough, bronchitis, and premature birth.

The total number of deaths recorded of infants belonging to the Borough amounted to 231, being a decrease of 81, compared with the previous year, when 312 deaths occurred.

Premature birth was responsible for the highest number of victims, amounting to 63, or more than one-fourth of all the deaths recorded under one year of age, 38 of which died within a week of birth.

Atrophy, debility, and marasmus caused 34 deaths, and the deaths from pneumonia and diarrhœa amounted to 22 and 8 respectively.

With regard to the districts in which the deaths occurred, the poorer quarters of the Borough showed a marked improvement, the rate for Town proper being identical with that for Portswood, and only slightly higher than that for Shirley. It is possible that this improvement is in some measure due to the visits of the Health Visitor, and the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, which has enabled visits to be made to houses soon after a birth has occurred, and advice and instruction given to the mother as to the treatment and feeding of her child.

This Act came into operation on March 9th, 1908, and requires any person in attendance upon the mother within six hours after the time of birth to notify the Medical Officer of Health of such birth in writing within thirty-six hours of the birth having occurred.

During the year 2,505 notifications were received, of which 255 were notified by medical attendants, 1,788 by midwives, and 462 by other persons present at the time of birth. The figures for the year 1909 were:—Medical attendants, 302; midwives, 1,694; others, 612.

During the year 4,511 visits and revisits were made to houses in which births occurred, 2,639 of which were made by the Health Visitor:—1,102 primary visits, and 1,537 revisits.

In 2,777 cases particulars were obtained as to how the children were fed shortly after birth:—2,278 were stated to have been breast fed, and 499 otherwise.

The number of infants dying under one year of age in each of the groups mentioned were:—

How Fed.	Number investigated in which information as to feeding was obtained.	Deaths under 1 year of age.	Percentage.
Breast	2278	95	4.2
Other than by the Breast	499	63	12.3

The premises in which births occurred were inspected at time of visit, and 927 sanitary defects were found and remedied.

With regard to the mortality of infants in Municipal Wards during the year, the lowest rate occurred in All Saints' Ward, the rate recorded being only 41 per 1,000 births. The following wards had also very low rates:—Newtown, 48; Banister, 56; Nichols' Town, 58; and Portswood, 59. The highest rate of mortality was in Bevois' Ward, with 118, this being the only ward with a higher rate than that of previous years. This increase was due to deaths from premature birth. In every other ward of the Borough the infantile mortality rate was the lowest ever recorded.

The number of births and deaths of infants under one year of age, and the rate per 1,000 births in each of the Municipal Wards during the year were:—

Ward.	Births.	Deaths under 1 year of age.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
Town	139	10	72
St. James'	218	22	102
St. Mary's	239	23	94
All Saints'	146	6	41
Trinity	151	10	67
Northam	303	35	116
Nichols' Town	207	12	58
Newtown	147	7	48
Bevois	203	24	118
Portswood	389	23	59
Banister	195	11	56
Freemantle	356	29	81
Shirley	233	19	82
Borough	2926	231	79

The table which follows shows the birth rate, death rate, and infantile mortality in Southampton since 1881, and averages in quinquennial periods. It will be noticed that the infantile mortality rate shows a marked improvement during the last five years:—

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN SOUTHAMPTON SINCE 1881.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.	Average Five Years.		
				Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
1881	33·7	19·2	119	32·5	18·9	129
1882	32·1	18·3	131			
1883	34·6	20·9	137			
1884	31·7	16·9	114			
1885	30·5	19·0	146			
1886	30·1	18·0	140	30·4	17·5	131
1887	31·3	18·7	145			
1888	31·3	16·9	126			
1889	30·6	16·3	117			
1890	28·5	17·5	129			
1891	31·3	18·0	123	30·0	18·7	140
1892	28·6	21·5	148			
1893	29·5	19·5	157			
1894	30·2	16·0	119			
1895	30·4	18·7	155			
1896	30·4	17·2	146	29·7	17·7	157
1897	30·4	17·3	156			
1898	29·8	17·3	153			
1899	29·6	19·1	178			
1900	28·3	17·6	152			
1901	29·4	16·5	154	27·8	14·9	128
1902	28·8	15·5	124			
1903	28·8	13·9	114			
1904	26·8	13·8	114			
1905	25·0	14·6	133			
1906	24·9	13·2	113	23·7	12·7	104
1907	23·1	12·9	108			
1908	23·9	12·8	113			
1909	23·7	13·0	106			
1910	23·1	11·5	79			

INFANTILE MORTALITY during the Year 1910.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1000 Deaths in old Registration Districts			
																		Town.	Port-wood.	Shirley.	Borough.
All Causes—Certified ...	60	9	13	4	86	30	30	15	11	9	16	7	9	4	7	7	231	80'30	80'2	75'3	79
i. Common Infectious Diseases—																					
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	5	3'16	...	...	1'71
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	5	...	5'35	2'55	1'71
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases—																					
Diarrhoea, all forms...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	1	4	...	2	...	2	1	18	7'59	5'35	3'93	6'15
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	1'90	...	2'55	1'71
iii. Wasting Diseases—																					
Premature Birth ...	38	7	10	2	57	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	20'87	26'74	19'14	21'53
Congenital Defects ...	6	1	...	...	7	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	20'53	3'57	7'66	4'10
Injury at Birth ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast-Milk, Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	7	...	1	...	8	7	6	2	4	3	1	...	2	...	...	1	34	12'02	12'48	10'21	11'62
iv. Tuberculous Diseases—																					
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	6	1'90	1'78	2'55	2'05
Tuberculous Peritonitis:	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	7	3'79	...	1'28	2'39
Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'26	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	3'79	...	2'55	2'73
v. Other Causes—																					
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1'26	...	1'28	1'03
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	2'55	1'37
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2'53	3'57	6'38	3'76
Convulsions	3	...	...	1	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	2'53	3'57	5'10	3'42
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	21	9'49	8'91	1'28	7'18
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'26	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3'16	5'35	6'38	4'44
Other causes ...	5	1	1	...	7	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	80'30	80'2	75'3	79

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

This rate is estimated on the number of deaths occurring in the group which includes the seven principal zymotic diseases:—Small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, measles, whooping cough, and diarrhœa.

The death rate from these diseases amounted to 0.66 per 1,000, compared with 1.01 in 1909, and 1.15 in 1908, and is the lowest zymotic death rate ever recorded in the Borough. There was a decrease in the death rate of each of the zymotic diseases compared with the previous year, with the exception of measles, there being no deaths recorded from this disease in 1909. The greatest decrease was in deaths from whooping cough and diarrhœa.

The death rates from zymotic diseases for the past four years were:—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Small-pox	.017	.000	.000	.000
Scarlet Fever	.017	.032	.040	.016
Diphtheria	.184	.129	.153	.126
Enteric Fever	.034	.032	.080	.079
Measles	.042	.177	.000	.134
Whooping Cough... ..	.151	.282	.338	.087
Diarrhœa	.394	.500	.394	.221

SMALL-POX.

No case of small-pox occurred in the Borough during the year. Two vessels arrived in the Port which had landed cases in other Ports on the homeward voyage, necessitating the crew, the majority of whom resided in the town, being kept under daily observation for three weeks.

SCARLET FEVER.

Two hundred and nineteen cases of scarlet fever were notified in the Borough during the year; being a decrease of 205 cases compared with the previous year.

The numbers of cases notified and deaths occurring from this disease during the past five years were:—

Years.	Cases.	Deaths.
1906 ...	68	0
1907 ...	165	2
1908 ...	536	4
1909 ...	424	5
1910 ...	219	2

The cases during the past year occurred more or less generally throughout the Borough, the Wards of Newtown, Nichols' Town, and Shirley having the largest number in proportion to the population.

The notifications of the disease were most frequent in the early months, gradually decreasing towards the end of the year.

One hundred and eighty-three of the cases notified were admitted to the Isolation Hospital; this number equals 83.6 of the cases notified, and compares with 78.1 per cent. in 1909, and 70.5 per cent. in 1908.

In addition to the cases stated above which were removed to Hospital, 24 cases of scarlet fever, belonging to neighbouring districts, were admitted for treatment, and 12 were admitted from vessels arriving in the Port.

The operation for the removal of tonsils and adenoids was performed in 52 cases, being 22.3 per cent. of the total number of cases admitted to Hospital (including cases removed from other districts).

As in previous years a number of cases of scarlet fever were admitted suffering from purulent nasal discharge, sixty-nine of the cases admitted being complicated in this way.

The same methods of treatment and discharge adopted in previous years were carried out at the Isolation Hospital, that is, no notice was taken of peeling in regard to detention in Hospital, but special attention was given to the condition of the respiratory passages, ears, etc., by individual isolation and treatment.

There were no "return" cases of scarlet fever during the year.

The following table gives particulars of cases of scarlet fever notified in the Borough, showing the number treated in the Isolation Hospital and the number of "return" cases in each year.

Year.	Cases notified.	Removed to Hospital.	Discharged from Hospital.	Average period in Hospital (days).	No. caus. return cases.	Cases treated at home.
1902	261	208	164	48	7	53
1903	427	353	325	34	7	74
1904	113	102	120	26.7	2	11
1905	140	123	125	29.3	2	17
1906	68	60	48	28.8	2	8
1907	165	151	143	32.6	3	14
1908	536	378	347	33.7	5	158
1910	219	183	193	36.9	0	36

DIPHTHERIA.

Two hundred and eight cases were notified during the year, being a decrease of 14 compared with the number notified in 1909.

The following is a list of cases notified and deaths registered from diphtheria during the past five years.

Year.		Cases.		Deaths.
1906	...	262	...	24
1907	...	204	...	22
1908	...	248	...	16
1909	...	222	...	19
1910	...	208	...	16

The deaths from this disease were lower than the average for the past five years, 21.4, and give a case mortality of 7.7 per cent. against 8.56 in the previous year.

The cases occurred fairly evenly throughout the year. The highest number occurring in February, and the lowest in April. In proportion to the population the disease was most prevalent in Northam Ward and in the Shirley district.

Of the 208 cases notified in the Borough 175 were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, which is equal to a percentage of 84.1 compared with 77.9 in 1909 and 74.2 in 1908.

Twelve other cases infected outside the district were also admitted, nine from Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital, and three from vessels which arrived in the Port. Particulars of these cases are given in the Hospital Report.

The sanitary defects found in houses in which cases of diphtheria were notified are shown in the table on the following page.

Cases of Diphtheria and Enteric Fever notified during the year in the different Wards in the Borough
with sanitary defects found and remedied.

WARD.	Number of cases notified during the year.		Water closets adequately supplied with water for flushing, damp rooms.		Defective guttering under roofs of houses causing damp rooms.		Defec- tive drains.		Dirty walls and ceilings of houses.		Defec- tive paving in back yards.		No sanitary dust- bins.		Roofs of houses defec- tive.		Back yards unpaved		Total number of nuisances abated.	
	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.
Town Ward	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
St. James	8	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9
St. Marys	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
All Saints	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trinity	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northam	29	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	20
Nichols Town	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Newtown	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bevois	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portswood	25	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Banister	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Freemantle	40	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shirley	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	208	55	6	2	13	5	54	10	23	11	18	10	17	1	4	1	6	1	141	41

ENTERIC FEVER.

Fifty-five cases of enteric fever were notified during the year, being an increase of two compared with the previous year. The average number notified during the preceding five years being 32. The number of cases notified, and deaths occurring since 1899 were:—

Year.		Cases.		Deaths.
1899	...	173	...	18
1900	...	73	...	13
1901	...	106	...	7
1902	...	123	...	15
1903	...	148	...	19
1904	...	19	...	1
1905	...	34	...	8
1906	...	15	...	5
1907	...	21	...	4
1908	...	37	...	4
1909	...	53	...	10
1910	...	55	...	10

The disease was most prevalent, as is usually the case, in the months of September and October; during these two months thirty-four cases were notified out of the fifty-five occurring during the year.

Twenty-six of the cases, or nearly half of those notified in the Borough, occurred in Northam Ward, and six were notified in St. Mary's Ward. Seven cases occurred in Banister Ward, five of which were undoubtedly infected from another case, details of which are given further on.

Sixteen of the cases notified during the year had eaten shellfish shortly before illness, and two cases had partaken of watercress within the incubation period. Two cases were infected in other districts, and arrived at their homes in Southampton unwell, one coming from Holland. Twelve cases occurred in houses in which other cases had recently occurred, two of which were referred to in the last annual report.

An instance of infection being carried from one family to another occurred towards the end of the year. A boy, aged 5 years, residing at Barnfield Court, was notified to be suffering from enteric fever on the 12th October, and was removed to Hospital, where he died a day later. The mother of the boy subsequently developed the disease and was admitted to the Hospital, where she also died. This woman had visited a house in Southbrook Road, and had come in contact with a

baby twelve months of age, who developed the disease and was removed to Hospital. The mother of the family had been nursing the child before the illness was recognised as enteric fever, and also prepared food for her husband and her two other children, aged four and five years. All three subsequently developed enteric fever, and were admitted to Hospital.

In twenty-three cases no evidence could be obtained to which the cause of the disease could be attributed.

In five instances only were the drains found defective in the houses in which cases occurred.

Of the 55 cases notified 49 were admitted to various Institutions for treatment, and the following table shows the number of cases which occurred in the Borough, where they were isolated and treated, and the number of deaths occurring among such cases.

Where isolated and treated.				Cases.	Deaths.
Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	42	5
Union Infirmary...	...	...	...	2	1
Royal South Hants and Southampton					
Hospital	...	...	...	4	2
Nursing Home	...	...	...	1	0
Treated at Home	...	...	...	6	1
				—	—
				55	9
				—	—

Another death also occurred in the Union Infirmary, the case being that of a ship's fireman who arrived in the Port suffering from enteric fever. As he resided in the Borough his death is included in the records for statistical purposes.

The mortality rate of cases which occurred in the Borough was 18.7, compared with 13.2 in the previous year.

In addition to the 42 cases removed to the Isolation Hospital, five cases were admitted for observation, the symptoms simulating enteric fever; but afterward proving not to be the disease suspected.

Eighteen cases were also removed for treatment to the Isolation Hospital from vessels which arrived in the Port; one death occurred among such cases.

The following is a detailed list of the cases which occurred in the Borough during 1910:—

ENTERIC FEVER, 1910.

NO.	DATE.	NAME.	AGE.	SEX.	ADDRESS.	WHERE TREATED.	REMARKS.
1	Jan. 4	S. E.	27	F	Shirley Road	.. Isolation Hospital	.. Patient had been nursing at Bournemouth a child suffering from Enteric Fever
2	" 10	S. L.	25	M	Leyton Road	.. "	.. Two cases of Enteric Fever were removed to Isolation Hospital in December from same house
3	" 18	M. G.	10	F	York Street	.. "	.. Patient had been in contact with the previous case
4	Feb. 24	W. A.	7	F	Belgrave Road	.. R.S.H. and S. Hospital	.. Patient had eaten watercress previous to illness
5	Mar. 25	B. B.	17	M	Shakespeare Avenue..	.. Nursing Home	.. Patient had eaten oysters previous to illness. Drains defective
6	April 6	H. B.	40	M	Anglesea Road	.. Home	.. Patient had been on visit to Holland and returned home ill
7	June 25	H. K.	17	F	Westwood Road	.. "	..
8	July 14	W. G.	10	M	St. George's Place, Back-of-Walls	Isolation Hospital	..
9	" 20	B. E.	21	F	Dock Street	.. "	..
10	Aug. 16	L. J.	18	M	Clarence Street	.. "	..
11	" 23	M. G.	35	M	School House, Bitterne Park	.. "	.. Patient had been groping for flat fish near the Sewer outlet in the River Itchen and had eaten some of the fish previous to illness
12	" 31	S. G.	23	M	Bond Street	.. "	.. Had eaten cockles obtained on foreshore Northam previous to illness
13	Sept. 6	S. E.	8	M	Hartington Road	.. "	.. Patient had eaten cockles previous to illness
14	" 7	F. M.	22	F	Bevois Street	.. Home	..
15	" 7	M. J.	9	F	Endle Street	.. Isolation Hospital	.. Patient had eaten cockles collected on the Woolston Shore previous to illness
16	" 10	W. R.	46	F	James Street	.. "	.. Patient had eaten cockles previous to illness

ENTERIC FEVER, 1910—Continued.

NO.	DATE.	NAME.	AGE.	SEX.	ADDRESS.	WHERE TREATED.	REMARKS.
17	Sept. 13	M. T.	6	M	Lower York Street	.. Isolation Hospital	.. Patient had eaten cockles and small crabs collected from foreshore at Northam, previous to illness
18	" 13	P. R.	25	M.	Northam Road	.. "	.. Patient had eaten cockles collected from Woolston Shore, previous to illness
19	" 14	H. J.	7	M	William Street	.. "	.. Patient had eaten uncooked cockles collected from foreshore at Northam, previous to illness
20	" 15	W. E.	11	F	Endle Street	.. "	.. Drains defective
21	" 16	W. E.	29	F	Lower William Street	.. "	.. Drains defective
22	" 17	S. E.	13	F	Spa Road	.. "	.. Patient had eaten uncooked cockles collected from foreshore at Northam, previous to illness
23	" 17	B. D.	11	M	Russell Street	.. "	.. Patient had eaten uncooked cockles collected from foreshore at Northam, previous to illness
24	" 17	B. E.	7	F	" "	.. "	.. Patient had eaten cockles collected from foreshore at Northam, previous to illness
25	" 23	C. C.	39	F	Millbank Street	.. R.S.H. and S. Hospital	Ditto
26	" 23	B. T.	19	F	Mount Pleasant Road	.. "	.. Patient was a servant at James Street, and had eaten cockles while at the house, previous to illness
27	" 25	W. A.	43	M	West Street	.. Isolation Hospital	.. Drains defective
28	" 27	T. M.	32	F	Cliff Road	.. R.S.H. and S. Hospital	Patient had eaten watercress, previous to illness
29	" 28	H. A.	12	M	Waterhouse Court	.. Isolation Hospital	.. Patient had eaten shellfish previous to illness
30	" 30	M. A.	30	M	Guildford Street	.. "	.. Patient had eaten shellfish previous to illness
31	Oct. 2	C. M.	21	F	Clarence Street	.. "	.. This patient's mother was removed to Isolation Hospital suffering from Enteric Fever, September 10, 1910. Case No. 16
32	" 2	C. R.	18	F	" "	.. "	.. Brother of patient was removed to Isolation Hospital, September 13th, suffering from Enteric Fever. Case No. 17
33	" 3	D. O.	8	F	James Street	.. "	.. This patient's mother was removed to Isolation Hospital suffering from Enteric Fever, September 10, 1910. Case No. 16
34	" 3	D. J.	14	M	Lower York Street	.. "	.. Brother of patient was removed to Isolation Hospital, September 13th, suffering from Enteric Fever. Case No. 17

NO.	DATE.	NAME.	AGE.	SEX.	ADDRESS.	WHERE TREATED.	REMARKS.
35	Oct. 3	P. A.	29	M	College Street	.. Union Infirmary	..
36	" 5	K. A.	7	F	Guildford Street	.. Isolation Hospital	..
37	" 7	K. T.	5	M	Britannia Road	.. Home	.. Drains defective
38	" 10	L. B.	7	M	Belvidere Terrace	.. Isolation Hospital	.. Patient had eaten cockles previous to illness
39	" 12	E. W.	5	M	Barnfield Court	.. "	..
40	" 12	C. E.	9	M	Tower Place	.. "	..
41	" 16	S. V.	23	M	Clarence Street	.. "	.. Two cases of Enteric Fever removed from the house to Isolation Hospital, October 2nd, 1910. See cases 31 and 32.
42	" 25	J. R.	13	F	" "	.. "	.. Drains defective.
43	" 26	E. M.	33	F	Barnfield Court	.. "	.. Had been nursing her child. Case 39.
44	" 27	J. P.	21	M	Clarence Street	.. "	.. Case of Enteric Fever removed from house to Isolation Hospital, October 25th, 1910.
45	" 31	C. L.	38	F	William Street	.. "	..
46	" 31	H. E.	9	F	" "	.. "	..
47	Nov. 2	D. W.	6	M	" "	.. "	.. Patient had been in contact with case 46, previous to illness.
48	" 8	B. C.	7	M	Belvidere Terrace	.. Home	..
49	" 8	B. W.	9	M	" "	.. "	..
50	" 14	P. W.	11	F	Clarence Street	.. Union Infirmary	.. Patient had been in contact with case 42, and had partaken of food at the house
51	" 21	H. E.	20	F	Floating Bridge Road	Isolation Hospital	.. Patient had eaten oysters and crab previous to illness
52	" 29	L. F.	1	F	Southbrook Road	.. "	.. This case had been in contact with case No. 43
53	Dec. 15	L. F.	30	M	" "	.. "	.. Infected by case No. 52
54	" 15	L. C.	4	M	" "	.. "	.. Ditto
55	" 15	L. A.	5	F	" "	.. "	.. Ditto

MEASLES.

An outbreak of measles occurred during the year. The Borough had been free from measles for over twelve months, no case or death being reported during the year 1909. The first cases in this outbreak came to the knowledge of the Health Authority on April 13th, and were those of three children residing in Russell Street, one of whom attended the Southern District Infants' School. From that starting point the disease spread gradually through the lower portions of the Town to the outskirts of the Borough, and the epidemic apparently died out by the end of December.

The total number of cases reported was 1,414. All of these cases were attending the Elementary Schools. The names and addresses were forwarded by the Education Department, and each case was investigated by the Health Department.

With a view to checking the spread of the disease the Infants' Department of fourteen of the Schools in the Borough were closed; of which the following is a list giving the periods of closure, and the number of cases occurring among the scholars of the different schools at time of closing.

School.	Disease.	Number of cases at time of closing School.	Closed.		Disinfected.
			From.	To.	
Northam Infants	Measles	145	Oct. 7	Oct. 25	Oct. 13
St. Mark's Infants	"	53	" 12	Nov. 2	" 18
Freemantle Infants	"	53	" 24	" 12	" 25
order extended	"		" 12	" 18	
St. Mary's Infants	"	54	" 24	" 12	" 27
Foundry Lane Infants	"	99	Nov. 10	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Western District Infants	"	86	" 10	" 1	" 18
Mount Pleasant Infants	"	114	" 14	" 2	Dec. 5
St. Edmund's Infants	"	42	" 17	" 8	Nov. 24
Portswood Infants	"	58	" 21	" 12	" 29
Bevois Town Infants	"	80	" 23	" 14	" 30
order extended	"		" 15	" 23	
Shirley Infants	"	40	Dec. 1	" 23	Dec. 6
Bitterne Park Infants	"	47	" 5	" 26	" 8
St. Denys Infants	"	50	" 5	" 26	" 14
Eastern District Infants	"	69	" 12	1911 Jan. 2	" 21

The number of deaths registered during the year was seventeen, the first death occurring in August.

The epidemic was of a fairly mild nature, and not comparable in severity with that of 1905, when 128 deaths were recorded.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The Borough was comparatively free from whooping cough during the year, only eleven deaths being recorded. The average for the past five years being 30.

This is the lowest mortality recorded since the enlargement of the Borough, in 1895. Five of the deaths recorded occurred in the Portswood District and three in Freemantle.

DIARRHŒA.

The mortality from this disease was also comparatively low, the number of deaths recorded being 28, and the average for the previous five years being 61. As in the preceding year the cool summer experienced was favourable to a low mortality from this disease. Eighteen of the deaths recorded were under one year of age. In most cases the knowledge of the existence of diarrhœa is only discovered by the death being registered; preventive measures are taken by educating the parents and guardians as to the necessity of scrupulous cleanliness, and by giving instruction in the feeding and rearing of infants. It is in this respect that the Notification of Births Act has proved valuable by enabling the sanitary staff to obtain early information of each birth.

The disease was most prevalent in October, and the highest number of deaths occurred in the Town, St. Mary's, and Northam Wards.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis registered in the Borough during the year amounted to 210; pulmonary tuberculosis being responsible for 151 of that number. Twelve of the deaths, however, were those of non-residents who had been admitted for treatment to Public Institutions in the Borough from neighbouring districts.

The deaths of persons belonging to the Borough from pulmonary tuberculosis were—99 males and 46 females—making a total of 145, compared with 158 recorded in 1909, and the deaths from other forms of tuberculosis amounted to 65 compared with 43 in the previous year.

The number of deaths of persons belonging to the Borough from these diseases for the past five years was:—

				Phthisis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Total.
1905	...	...	...	135	60	195
1906	...	...	...	154	51	205
1907	...	...	...	126	50	176
1908	...	...	...	135	39	174
1909	...	...	...	158	43	201
Average five years ...				141.6	48.6	190.2
1910	...	...	...	145	53	198

The death rate from phthisis for the year was 1.14 per 1,000 of the population, and from other forms of tuberculosis 0.42, making a total rate from these diseases of 1.56 compared with 1.63 in the previous year.

The death rates from phthisis in the Municipal Wards is shown in Table A on page 8. The mortality was highest in St. Mary's Ward with a rate of 2.52, followed by Northam 1.94, and Trinity 1.64. The lowest rates recorded were Newtown Ward 0.39, Portswood 0.51, Banister 0.82, and Freemantle 0.86.

A better guide, however, as to the mortality from this disease in the various localities is shown in the columns in the same table giving the average death rates for nine years, the highest mortality occurring in Trinity and St. James' Wards, with rates of 2.06 and 1.97 respectively, while the lowest rates during the same period were Bevois Ward 0.74, Banister Ward 0.75, and Portswood Ward 0.79.

The mortality rate from pulmonary tuberculosis, showing the death rate for males and females separately for the past ten years is shown on page 25.

The rates are calculated upon the estimated male and female population in 1910, namely 61,320 males and 65,827 females.

The disproportion between the male and female death rate was greater in 1910 than in any year previously recorded. The death rate for males being considerably more than double that for females. It will be seen from the figures

given in the table that the death rate for males from phthisis, although showing a tendency to decrease, remains practically the same as it was ten years ago, while the death rate for females shows a considerable and fairly regular decrease during the same period.

The following are the rates referred to for both sexes from pulmonary tuberculosis at all ages for the past ten years:—

Year.		Males.		Females.		Both Sexes.
1900	... ..	1.68	...	1.21	...	1.44
1901	... ..	1.75	...	1.01	...	1.37
1902	... ..	1.77	...	1.24	...	1.47
1903	... ..	1.47	...	0.81	...	1.13
1904	... ..	1.57	...	0.89	...	1.22
1905	... ..	1.53	...	0.84	...	1.18
1906	... ..	1.75	...	0.91	...	1.32
1907	... ..	1.33	...	0.79	...	1.06
1908	... ..	1.36	...	0.87	...	1.09
1909	... ..	1.72	...	0.86	...	1.27
Averages for ten years		...	...	...	...	...
		1.59	...	0.94	...	1.26
1910	... ..	1.62	...	0.70	...	1.14

As in the previous year, 42 per cent. of the deaths from phthisis of persons belonging to the Borough occurred in Public Institutions, 3 occurring in the Workhouse, 55 in the Union Infirmary, and 2 in the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital. Six deaths of non-residents occurred in Public Institutions 1 in the Union Infirmary, and 5 in the Royal South Hants Hospital, which are not included in the above.

In addition to the 58 deaths from phthisis occurring in the poor law institutions mentioned above, 19 persons dying in their own homes were in receipt of poor-law relief, making a total of 77 deaths, or 53.1 of the total deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis who were in receipt of poor-law relief. These figures will show the appalling amount of poverty, destitution and distress caused by this disease owing to the long continued ill-health and inability to work which it entails.

The following is a list of deaths of persons belonging to the Borough from pulmonary tuberculosis who were in receipt of poor-law relief in one form or another.

Name.	Sex	Age	Date of Death	Occupation	Address
1910					
T. F.	M	53	Jan. 2	Butcher	Union Infirmary
H. A.	M	22	" 9	Grocer's Porter	Derby Road
G. B.	M	29	" 10	Carman	Craven Street
A. W.	M	29	" 15	Ship's Fireman	Union Infirmary
E. R.	M	60	" 23	Dealer	Ditto
S. H.	M	34	Feb. 3	Dock Labourer	Ditto
M. G.	F	39	" 7	Wife of a Coal Porter	Ditto
H. P.	M	49	" 11	Butcher	Ditto
R. P.	F	48	" 12	Widow of a Wine and Spirit Traveller	Endle Street
J. B.	M	64	" 28	Carpenter	Union Infirmary
E. C.	M	42	Mar. 2	Carpenter	Ditto
J. V.	M	56	" 2	Labourer	Ditto
W. K.	M	31	" 3	Dock Labourer	Milton Road
J. J.	M	38	" 11	Labourer	Union Infirmary
A. W.	M	32	" 17	Labourer	Ditto
F. H.	M	33	" 17	Tailor	Lower Canal Walk
A. D.	M	21	" 24	Boiler Scaler	Endle Street
A. P.	F	38	" 26	Wife of a Coal Porter	Union Infirmary
W. B.	M	50	" 31	Ship's Fireman	Ditto
W. C.	M	35	April 6	Tailor	Ditto
W. K.	M	34	" 10	Labourer	Ditto
J. M.	M	59	" 11	Labourer	Ditto
W. P.	M	36	" 17	Boiler Maker	Ditto
J. B.	M	18	" 17	Army Private	Ditto
C. W.	M	73	" 17	Labourer	Ditto
R. F.	M	39	" 20	Naval Pensioner	Threefield Lane
W. V.	M	67	" 26	Stableman	Union Infirmary
G. S.	M	63	" 28	Labourer	The Workhouse
J. R.	M	53	May 6	Stevedore	Union Infirmary
W. C.	M	56	" 11	Labourer	Ditto
B. C.	F	9	" 18	Daughter of a Labourer	Ditto
R. W.	M	61	" 22	Labourer	Ditto
G. E.	M	36	June 1	House Painter	Elm Street
G. C.	M	52	" 14	Labourer	Union Infirmary
J. S.	M	46	" 15	Seaman	Ditto
M. F.	F	33	" 15	Laundress	Kentish Road
H. N.	M	58	" 30	Labourer	Union Infirmary
A. A.	M	29	July 3	Plumber's Labourer	Redcar Street
A. B.	M	23	" 8	Printer	Union Infirmary
C. H.	M	46	" 9	Turkish Bath Attendant	Canton Street
G. T.	M	69	" 15	Labourer	Union Infirmary
O. S.	F	14	" 20	Daughter of a Dairyman	Sir George's Road
A. M.	M	63	" 20	Labourer	The Workhouse
H. B.	F	45	" 27	Wife of a Stevedore	Cecil Avenue
E. R.	F	40	" 27	Widow of a Porter	Union Infirmary
M. A.	F	18	" 28	—	Ditto
E. E.	M	21	" 28	Seaman	Ditto
J. J.	M	29	" 31	Mechanical Engineer	Radcliffe Road
G. B.	M	51	Aug. 1	Tailor	Union Infirmary
E. P.	F	50	" 8	—	Ditto
A. R.	M	22	" 9	Seaman	Ditto
E. R.	F	17	" 10	Dressmaker	Ditto

Name.	Sex	Age	Date of Death	Occupation	Address
			1910		
G.	M	42	Aug. 15	Labourer	Union Infirmary
H.	F	17	" 20	—	Ditto
W.	M	33	Sept. 5	Hairdresser	Ditto
L.	M	18	" 6	Ry. Carriage Cleaner	Ditto
B.	M	33	" 18	Ship's Fireman	Ditto
H.	M	53	" 25	Labourer	Ditto
L.	M	67	" 29	Labourer	Ditto
W.	M	68	Oct. 4	Labourer	Ditto
B.	M	51	" 4	Army Pensioner	Woodside Road
W.	M	61	" 15	Labourer	The Workhouse
C.	M	36	" 17	Photographer's Manager	Norham Avenue
F.	M	51	" 20	Grocer's Traveller	Polygon Villas
W.	F	32	" 21	Widow of a Seaman	Union Infirmary
H.	M	26	" 21	Seaman	Ditto
H.	M	30	" 26	Ship's Fireman	Ditto
B.	F	48	Nov. 7	Widow of a Plasterer	Ditto [Andover
G.	M	30	" 8	Fishmonger	Ditto (Non Resident) of
C.	M	50	" 12	Coal Porter	Ditto
B.	M	60	" 19	Labourer	Ditto
S.	M	41	" 20	Seaman	Pound Street
B.	M	33	" 21	Chef	Union Infirmary
M.	M	44	" 26	Labourer	Ditto
P.	M	73	Dec. 8	Labourer	Ditto
N.	M	29	" 26	Ship's Fireman	Ditto
B.	M	56	" 28	Engine Driver	Ditto
B.	F	19	" 28	Laundress	Deal Street

All houses in which deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis occurred were visited and inspected, the bedding was removed and disinfected, and the premises disinfected. The offer, however, to disinfect premises and bedding, was refused in thirty instances. The Health Authority have only power to compulsorily enforce disinfection in the houses of persons in receipt of poor-law relief.

There were 22 cases of phthisis admitted to the Isolation Hospital during the year, on the recommendation of, and at the request of their medical attendant. Three of these proved not to be suffering from tuberculosis. While in the hospital the patients were instructed in the methods of preventing the spread of the disease, and how to carry out the necessary treatment.

Patients, who were able to do work, were given employment in the grounds of the Hospital, graduated exercise being now recognised as aiding in the cure of the disease.

A large number of the patients admitted were suffering from phthisis in an advanced form, and little could be done for them beyond giving them certain instructions. In order that the patient may be cured it is necessary that the disease be recognised at a very early stage, which is sometimes very difficult on purely clinical evidence.

These cases can often be recognised by special tests, and a few patients were admitted to the Hospital for the purpose of applying these tests.

The following table gives the details of the cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital during the year:—

PHTHISIS PATIENTS TREATED IN THE

Name.	Age.	General Condition on Admission.	Stage of Disease.
C. J.	24	Pyrexia with wasting ; acute form of disease	Consolidation of right upper lobe ; left apex beginning to be affected
T. M.	41	Constitutional symptoms, slight ; very chronic form of disease	Consolidation of left upper lobe ; some breaking down of lung tissue
M. G. B.	11	Fair ; no acute symptoms. No expectoration	Commencing disease of right apex
A. H.	19	Acute case with pronounced constitutional symptoms. Intermittent pyrexia	Well marked consolidation of right upper lobe
G. B.	29	Very good	Slight diminution of breath sounds at right apex
A. P. M.	39	Constitutional symptoms well marked, accompanied by fever and expectoration	Consolidation of left upper lobe ; disease commencing in right apex
W. D.	18	Some wasting with profuse expectoration ; chronic case	Consolidation of left lower lobe ; old cavity near base of lung ; disease commencing at left apex
E. L.	42	Moderate ; some constitutional symptoms	Consolidation of left base ; following attack of pleurisy
J. S.	48	Poor ; large amount of expectoration with cough and fever	Breaking down of upper lobe of right lung with formation of cavity ; commencing disease of left apex
A. K.	46	Neurasthenia ; no disease present	_____
E. B.	13	Constitutional symptoms severe ; with pyrexia and emaciation	Extensive disease of right lung ; larynx also affected
S. J.	50	Chronic case with slight constitutional symptoms	Upper lobe of right lung affected
C. F.	31	Chronic case with few constitutional symptoms	Old disease of upper lobe of right lung ; signs of bronchitis throughout both lungs
W. M. C.	33	Early case with some wasting ; due to dyspepsia	Early disease of left apex
R. S.	29	Advanced case with much emaciation and profuse expectoration	Most of left lung involved with formation of cavity at left apex ; apex of right lung also diseased
E. R.	33	Advanced case with much expectoration and emaciation	Advanced disease of right upper lobe with formation of cavity ; left apex affected
F. W.	6	Debility ; no signs of phthisis	_____
R. F.	9	General condition good	Early disease of right upper lobe
A. H. G.	29	Severe case with well marked constitutional symptoms. Patient very feeble on admission due to tuberculous ulceration of intestines	Generalised disease of lungs, larynx and intestines
L. M.	16	General condition fairly good	Consolidation of left lower lobe
G. E.	25	Fairly good	Early disease of right apex
G. F.	9	Child in dirty neglected state when admitted	Signs of bronchitis ; no evidence of phthisis on bacteriological examination

COLLATION HOSPITAL DURING 1910.

Discharged or Died.	Date of Discharge or Death.	No. of Weeks in Hospital.	Increased Weight in Lbs.	Condition on Discharge.	
				Lungs.	General.
Discharged	April 9	7	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	No change	No change ; pyrexia still continuing
Discharged	April 7	5	3	No change	No change
Discharged	April 20	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	No change	Slight improvement
Discharged	Oct. 3	19	-16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Extension of lesion of lungs	Worse
Discharged	July 9	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Almost well	Improved
Discharged	July 25	2	Same as on admission	No change	No change
Discharged	July 14	11	5	Same	Improved
Discharged	Sept. 14	8	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Slight improvement	Improved
Discharged	Aug. 24	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	No change	No change
Discharged	Aug. 3	1	—	Case sent in for bacteriological examination which was negative	bacteriological
Discharged	Sept. 6	6	-6		Worse
Discharged	Sept. 17	5	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Same	Improved
Discharged	Aug. 13	14	7	Same	Improved
Discharged	Oct. 10	5	6	Same	Same
Discharged	Oct. 8	4	-5	Same	Slightly worse
Discharged	Sept. 23	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Same	Same
Discharged	Oct. 5	2	—	Same	Same
Discharged	Oct. 15	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Same	Slight improvement
Discharged	Nov. 8	1	—	Same	Worse
Discharged at own request	Nov. 28	1	Same as on admission	Same	Same
Discharged at own request	Dec. 18	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Same	Same
Discharged	April 20	5	5	Improved	Improved

Sanitary defects were found and remedied in 18 houses in which deaths from Phthisis occurred, the particulars of which are:—

Number of Sanitary Defects.	Sanitary defects in houses in which deaths occurred.	Result.
2	Drains defective	Drains relaid
1	No water supply to closets for flushing ...	Efficient supply of water provided
3	Yards with defective paving	Paving repaired
13	Walls and ceiling of house dirty ...	Houses cleansed and white washed
1	Insanitary sinks in houses	New sinks fixed
1	Damp walls of houses	Dampness remedied
4	Roofs of houses defective	Repaired ...
2	Yards unpaved	Yards paved ...
1	Waste pipe of sink defective	Repaired ...
3	Insanitary pans in closets	New pans fixed

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1909

The following is a report on the work carried out under the above Regulations during the second year, they having come into operation on 1st January, 1909.

The Regulations require Poor-Law Officers to report to the Medical Officer of Health every poor person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis; they also require that such officers or the Relieving Officers should notify changes of address.

While giving the Health Authority power to take certain steps to assist persons notified, the Authority is not to make any such person liable to any restriction or disability, on the ground that he is suffering from tuberculosis.

The following table shows that 146 new cases were notified during the year, as compared with 216 in 1909. One hundred and fifty-three notifications were received of cases that had been previously notified on one or more occasions and included notifications of 52 cases which had been dealt with under the Regulations in 1909.

Cases notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, among Poor Persons in Southampton for year ending December 31st, 1910.

Description of Cases.	New Cases.	Cases renotified owing to admission to or discharge from a Public Institution or change of address.	Cases notified in 1909 renotified in 1910, owing to admission to Public Institutions or change of address, and included in column 2.
Cases remaining at their houses for treatment	22	28	7
Cases admitted to Union Infirmary for treatment from houses ...	101	26	14
Cases returned home after treatment in Union Infirmary	3	79	19
Cases admitted to Union Infirmary from Union Workhouse ...	18	11	8
Cases admitted to Union Workhouse from Union Infirmary	—	6	3
Cases admitted to Union Workhouse from houses	2	3	1
Cases notified from outside Districts coming to Southampton ...	—	—	—
Total	146	153	52

All cases notified and renotified were followed up wherever this was possible, and advice and instruction given as to precautions to be adopted. Sputum bottles and disinfectants were supplied in many cases.

The following tables summarise the information obtained as to the conditions under which the patients were living, and also gives particulars as to the action taken by the Health Authority.

Disinfection was carried out after death or change of address.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS)

CASES REMAINING AT THEIR HOMES FOR TREAT

Patient.	Sex.	Age.	Address.		Condition of premises.	No. of persons occupying sleeping room with patient.
A.A.	M	29	Redcar Street	...	Good	None
B.G.	M	41	Mount Street	...	Good	Two
H.R.	M	9	Fives Court...	...	Good	None
H.F.	M	33	Lower Canal Walk	...	Good	None
M.M.	F	14	French Street	...	Good	None
R.M.	M	48	Cross House Road	...	Good	None
F.R.	M	39	Threefield Lane	...	Dirty	None
C.S.	M	25	Milton Road	...	Good	None
B.M.	F	10	Brickfield Road	...	Good	None
C.E.	F	47	James Street	...	Good	None
S.O.	F	14	Sir George's Road	...	Good	Two
F.A.	F	30	Unity Cottage, Kentish Road		Good	Two
L.E.	M	41	Romsey Road	...	Good	Two
B.J.	M	52	Woodside Road	...	Good	None
C.J.	M	36	Alexandra Road	...	Good	None
R.E.	M	36	Castle Street	...	Good	None
T.G.	M	10	Summers Street	...	Dirty	Two
H.F.	M	32	Park Road	...	Clean	Two
S.J.W.	M	34	St. Michael's Square	...	Good	Four
H.J.	M	58	King Street...	...	Good	One
E.T.	M	31	Albert Road	...	Good	Three
W.T.	M	34	Nelson Road	...	Good	One

REGULATIONS, 1908.

MENT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1910.

Length of patient's illness.	No. of persons depending upon patient.	How expectoration dealt with.	Visible means of subsistence.
One month ... Died July 3rd, 1910	None	Into rags, burnt ...	On parent
About 9 years ...	None	Into special vessel ...	4/- per week from Poor Law
About 9 years ...	None	Into rags, burnt ...	On parents
One year ... Died Mar. 17th, 1910	Two	Into special vessel ...	3/6 per week from Poor Law
Several years ...	None	Into rags, burnt ...	On parents
One year ...	None	Into special vessel ...	5/- per week from Poor Law
Three years ... Died April 21st, 1910	None	Into special vessel ...	On occupier of house
One year ...	None	Does not expectorate...	On his mother
Ill from birth ...	None	Into special vessel ...	On parents
About 5 years ...	One	Into rags, burnt ...	5/- per week from Poor Law
One year ... Died July 20th, 1910	None	Into rags, burnt ...	On parents
Twelve years ... Died June 15th, 1910	One	Into paper, burnt ...	2/6 per week from Poor Law
About 5 years ...	Six	Into receptacle ...	Groceries from Poor Law, and rent from lodger
About 3 years ... Died Oct. 4th, 1910	Four	Into special vessel ...	Pension from War Office, and 3 pints of milk daily from Poor Law
About 9 months...	One	Into special vessel ...	2/- per week, and 1 quart of milk daily from Poor Law
About 7 months...	Four	Into special vessel ...	5/- per week from Poor Law, and 2 loaves
Several years ...	None	Does not expectorate ...	On parents
About 2 years ...	Four	Into special vessel ...	6/- per week from Poor Law
About 7 weeks ...	Nil	Into special vessel ...	Depending on occupant of house
About 9 months...	One	Into special vessel ...	7/6 per week from Poor Law
About 2 years ...	Three	Into special vessel ...	7/- per week from Poor Law, and 4/- per week from Club to end of 1910
About 12 months	Four	Into special vessel ...	5/- per week in groceries from Poor Law

The following table gives the list of cases leaving the Poor required in accordance with the Regulations, so that the

It will be seen from this table that 17 cases could not be address which could not be traced in the town, or stated on Borough.

Although the Regulations provide that the Health person notified, it places no obligation on such person to take

The same table shows that of the 82 cases notified as 12 were readmitted, and 8 had returned to work.

It will be noticed that out of the number notified only 26 these have returned to work.

CASES NOTIFIED FROM UNION INFIRMARY

Patient.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Discharge	Address.	Condition of Premises.	Number of persons occupying sleeping room with Patient.	Length of Patients illness.
B. W.	F	23	1910 Jan. 3	Earl's Road	...	...	...
R. C.	M	65	" 3	St. Michael's House	...	...	...
C. M.	F	4	" 3	Marine Terrace	Good	...	...
I. J.	M	30	" 5	Radcliffe Road	...	...	...
S. M.	F	8	" 10	French Street	Good	2	Since birth
S. H.	F	6	" 10	French Street	Good	2	about 2 months
T. J.	F	9	" 17	French Street	Good	...	about 3 months
L. H.	M	50	" 24	Four Posts Hill	...	...	...
H. E.	F	5	" 24	Unknown	...	...	...
L. W.	M	76	" 31	Mount Pleasant Road	Dirty	...	about 3 months
N. H.	M	34	" 31	On the Road	...	...	...
G. T.	M	32	" 31	Lower Bridge Road	Good	3	about 2 months
R. A.	M	50	Feb. 21	On the Road	...	...	...
E. G.	M	37	" 21	Elm Street	...	...	...
G. W.	M	41	" 21	Empress Road	...	...	...
M. B.	M	61	Mar. 1	Castle Square	Dirty	2	unknown
E. A.	M	32	" 1	Peel Street	Good	3	about month

Poor Law Infirmary, the notification of change of address being
Health Authority may exercise the necessary supervision.

placed by the Health Authority, they having either given an
leaving the Union Infirmary that they were going out of the

Authority should do nothing to cause any disability to the
reasonable precautions against infecting others.

leaving the Poor Law Infirmary during the year, 18 had died,

cases are stated to have been ill for one year or less, and 6 of

AND RETURNING HOME AFTER TREATMENT.

Number of persons depending upon Patient.	How expectoration dealt with.	Visible means of Subsistence.	Remarks.
...	...	...	Gone to Portsmouth
...	...	...	Not known at St. Michael's House
...	...	...	Removed—address unknown
...	...	...	Died July 31st, 1910. Disinfection carried out by Sanitary Authority
none	Into rags, burnt	On Parents	Disinfectants supplied
none	Into rags, burnt	On Parents	Disinfectants supplied
...	Into rags, burnt	On Parents	Disinfectants supplied
...	...	...	Not known at this address
...	...	...	No address given on discharge of patient
none	Into special vessel	Private means	Died February 22nd, 1910
...	...	...	Readmitted to Union Infirmary. Died June 30th, 1910
2	Into rags, burnt	2/6 from Poor Law and one loaf. Wife charwoman	Disinfectants supplied
...	...	...	Address not given
...	...	...	Died June 1st, 1910. Disinfection carried out by Sanitary Authority
...	...	...	Died in Union Infirmary, August 15th, 1910
1	Into special vessel	Pensioner and assistance from Son	Disinfectants supplied
2	Does not expectorate	At work	—

CASES NOTIFIED FROM UNION INFIRMARY AND

Patient.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Discharge	Address.	Condition of Premises.	Number of persons occupying sleeping room with Patient.	Length of Patients illness.
R. J.	M	26	1910 " 1	Derby Road	Good	...	about 1 year
O'M. P.	M	30	" 21	Portsmouth	...	...	...
H. E.	F	38	" 21	St. Mary's Buildings	...	...	...
H. C.	M	5	Apr. 4	Hartley Street	Dirty	4	about 4 months
S. G.	M	68	" 8	Lower York Street	...	...	...
S. F.	M	43	" 8	St. Michael's House	...	...	...
M. M.	M	30	" 11	St. Mark's Road	Good	3	a few months
S. C.	F	3	" 14	French Street	Clean	3	from birth
P. G.	M	56	Apr. 18	On the Road	...	...	...
G. F.	M	26	" 18	Imperial Avenue	Good	3	about 3 years
C. S.	M	25	" 18	Milton Road	Good	...	about 12 months
P. J.	M	36	" 25	Bugle Street	...	...	...
B. F.	M	52	May 3	St. Michael's House	...	...	...
K. G.	M	20	" 3	Bellevue Street	Good	1	about 12 months
M. H.	M	44	" 3	Lower York Street	...	...	...
C. P.	M	30	" 9	St. Michael's House	...	...	...
H. C.	M	40	" 9	Canton Street	...	...	...
F. F.	M	21	" 23	Wilton Street	Dirty	2	about 3 years
B. W.	F	23	" 23	Linney's passage	Good	2	about 6 months
N. H.	M	35	" 23	Portsmouth	...	...	...
P. G.	M	57	" 30	Bullar Street	...	...	...
K. G.	M	20	" 30	Bellevue Street	Good	1	about 12 months
B. E.	F	18	" 30	Deal Street	...	...	...
J. A.	M	48	June 6	Elm Street	...	...	...

RETURNING HOME AFTER TREATMENT—Continued.

Number of persons depending upon Patient.	How expectoration dealt with.	Visible means of Subsistence.	Remarks.
2	Into special vessel	Depending on Wife employed at a Laundry	Brother of Patient died from Phthisis 2 years ago
...	...	...	Gone to Portsmouth—address unknown
...	...	...	Re-admitted to Union Infirmary
...	Into rags, burnt	On Parents	Father of patient died from Phthisis 3 years ago. Disinfectants supplied
...	...	...	Died in Workhouse, April 8th, 1910
...	...	...	Not known at St. Michael's House
2	Does not expectorate	At work	Disinfectants supplied
...	...	On Parents	Disinfectants supplied
...	...	...	Readmitted to Union Infirmary, June 20th, 1910
3	Sputum vessel and disinfectants	At work	Sputum vessel and disinfectants supplied by Sanitary Authority
...	Sputum vessel and disinfectants	On Parents	Disinfectants supplied
...	...	...	Not known at Bugle Street
...	...	...	Unknown at St. Michael's House
none	Into special vessel	None, only when at work	Readmitted to Union Infirmary. Disinfection carried out by Sanitary Authority
...	...	...	Readmitted to Union Infirmary. Disinfection carried out by Sanitary Authority. Died Nov. 26th 1910
...	...	...	Unknown at St. Michael's House
...	...	...	Died July 9th, 1910. Disinfection carried out by Sanitary Authority
none	Does not expectorate	On Parents	Patient's father died from Tuberculosis
none	Into rags, burnt	On Parents	Disinfectants supplied
...	...	...	Readmitted to Union Infirmary, Southampton. Died June 30th, 1910
...	...	...	Cannot trace
none	Into special vessel	None, only when at work	Readmitted to Union Infirmary, January 31st, 1911
...	...	...	Died December 28th, 1910. Disinfection carried out by Sanitary Authority
...	...	...	Readmitted to Union Infirmary. Died January 16th, 1911. Disinfection carried out by Sanitary Authority

CASES NOTIFIED FROM UNION INFIRMARY AND

Patient.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Discharge	Address.	Condition of Premises.	Number of persons occupying sleeping room with Patient.	Length of Patients illness.
M. J.	M	46	„ 6	St. Michael's House	...	...	...
J. G.	M	34	„ 13	St. Michael's Square	Good	4	about 7 months
H. N.	F	18	„ 13	Mount Street	Good	1	1 month
M. J.	M	24	„ 20	South Front	Good	...	3 months
M. E.	F	54	„ 20	St. George's Place, Houndwell	Good	2	about 2 months
H. S.	F	39	„ 27	Northcote Road	Good	1	about 17 months
W. D.	F	14	July 4	Belgrave Road	Good	1	about 10 years
C. W.	M	55	July 11	Not known	...	...	...
McQ. J.	M	52	„ 11	Kingsley Road	Dirty	1	about 2 years
W. W.	M	32	„ 27	Didcot Terrace	...	...	...
W. W.	M	25	„ 27	Kentish Road	Good	2	about 6 years
A. R.	M	52	„ 27	Chandos Street	...	...	...
W. V.	F	19	Aug. 1	Northumberland Road	Good	1	some years
R. A.	M	54	„ 15	North Front	Good	2	about 3 months
C. T.	M	26	„ 15	Southampton	...	...	...
G. W.	M	18	„ 15	West Street	...	...	...
P. L.	M	56	Sept. 1	Latimer Street	Dirty	1	about 2 years
A. H.	M	48	„ 1	Nelson Street	Good	4	about 12 months
J. A.	M	24	„ 1	Belvidere Terrace	Clean	...	several months
M. H.	M	44	„ 1	Bridge Road, Woolston	...	...	...
L. F.	M	38	„ 1	Endle Street	...	...	...
R. E.	F	50	„ 2	Broad Street	Good	1	about 2 years

RETURNING HOME AFTER TREATMENT—Continued.

Number of persons depending upon Patient.	How expectoration dealt with.	Visible means of subsistence.	Remarks.
...	...	...	Readmitted to Union Infirmary from Union Workhouse
none	Does not expectorate	Patient at work	
none	Does not expectorate	Patient at work—Laundress	New case
none	Into special vessel	None, supported by occupier of house	Patient since left the Town
none	Into special vessel	On Husband	New case—Disinfectants supplied
none	Does not expectorate	On Husband	
none	Into special vessel	On Parents	Patient's father died from Tuberculosis
...	...	...	Readmitted to Union Infirmary from Union Workhouse
none	Does not expectorate	...	Died January 26th, 1911
...	...	...	Died in Union Infirmary, Sept. 5th, 1910
2	Into special vessel	7/6 per week from Newton Abbott, Devon	Disinfectants supplied
...	...	...	Patient left Chandos Street, for London. Died—address unknown
none	Does not expectorate	On Parents	
1	Into special vessel	Patient at work	Disinfectants supplied
...	...	...	No address given time of discharge from Union Infirmary. Died Jan. 23rd, 1911, at Lyon Street. Disinfection carried out by Sanitary Authority
...	...	...	Readmitted to Union Infirmary from Firgrove Road. Was not known at West Street
none	Into special vessel	Patient at work	Disinfectants supplied
3	Does not expectorate	Patient at work	Cod liver oil supplied to patient from Poor Law
none	Into rags, burnt	7/- per week from club	Disinfectants supplied
...	...	...	Readmitted to Union Infirmary. Died November 26th, 1910
...	...	...	Removed from Endle Street to unknown address
none	Into rags, burnt Sputum vessel and disinfectants supplied	Supported by Sister	Died February 3rd, 1911. Disinfection carried out by Sanitary Authority

CASES NOTIFIED FROM UNION INFIRMARY AND

Patient.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Discharge	Address.	Condition of Premises.	Number of persons occupying sleeping room with Patient.	Length of Patients illness.
D. F.	M	36	„ 19	Alfred Street	Clean	2	about 7 weeks
W. G.	M	40	„ 19	St. Michael's House	...	...	...
E. J.	M	67	„ 19	Imperial Avenue	Fair	1	about 2 months
O. G.	F	14	„ 19	Beech Road	Dirty	2	about 3 months
R. E.	M	36	„ 26	Castle Street	Good	none	about 7 months
J. H.	M	14	Oct. 3	Orchard Place	Good	none	about 7 years
S. L.	F	14	Oct. 10	North Front	Good	none	ill some time
D. M.	F	42	Nov. 7	Floating Bridge Road	Dirty	2	about 5 years
R. I.	F	30	„ 7	Belgrave Road	Clean	none	about 1 month
A. E.	F	28	„ 7	Wilton Street	Dirty	4	about 4 years
S. H.	M	55	„ 14	King Street	Good	2	about 2 months
S. T.	M	41	„ 14	Pound Street	...	...	...
S. R.	M	55	„ 22	Vaudrey Street	Clean	...	about 2 years
R. C.	M	66	„ 22	Unknown	...	...	...
Y. W.	M	13	„ 22	Lower York Street	Good	3	several years
B. P.	M	10	„ 30	Millbank Street	Good	2	several years
M. G.	M	44	Dec. 6	St. Michael's House	...	...	...
L. F.	M	36	„ 20	Manchester Street	Good	1	about 2 years
A. A.	M	52	„ 20	Scotland	...	...	...

RETURNING HOME AFTER TREATMENT—Continued.

Number of persons depending upon Patient.	How expectoration dealt with.	Visible means of subsistence.	Remarks.
6	Into rags, burnt Sputum vessel and disinfectants supplied	6/- per week & bread from Poor Law	_____
...	...	...	Unknown at St. Michael's House
6	Into rags, burnt Sputum vessel and disinfectants supplied	2/6 in groceries in 2 months on 3 occasions	_____
none	Does not expectorate	On Parents	Sister died from Tuberculosis in 1909
4	Into special vessel	5/- per week and 2 loaves from Poor Law	Disinfectants supplied
none	Sputum vessel and disinfectants supplied	On Parents	_____
none	Sputum vessel and disinfectants supplied	On Parents	_____
none	Sputum vessel and disinfectants supplied	On Husband	_____
1	Does not expectorate	4/- per week from Poor Law	_____
none	Sputum vessel and disinfectants supplied	On Husband	_____
1	Does not expectorate	Patient at work	_____
...	...	...	Died November 20th, 1910. Disinfection carried out by Sanitary Authority
3	Sputum vessel and disinfectants supplied	Unknown	_____
...	...	...	Address not given time of discharge from Union Infirmary
none	Does not expectorate	On Parents	_____
none	Sputum vessel and disinfectants supplied	On Parents	_____
...	...	—	Not known at St. Michael's House
none	Into special vessel	On Parents	_____
...	...	...	Cannot trace

As stated in the previous annual report, many chronic cases were notified several times during the year, owing to their continually moving from one place to another.

The following is the case of a man—P.G.—who went in and out of the Workhouse and the Poor Law Infirmary during the years 1909 and 1910, and on no occasion gave reasonable assistance whereby the Health Authority could assist him or protect others. It may be mentioned that the patient could not be traced at any of the addresses to which he stated he was proceeding.

1909.

May 3.—Notified on being discharged from Union Infirmary stated to be going to Hill Top, Beaulieu.

Aug. 19.—Notified on being admitted to the Workhouse from a lodging house in the Borough.

Aug. 25.—Notified from the Union Infirmary, admitted from the Workhouse.

Sept. 29.—Notified on being discharged from Union Infirmary stated he was going to 9, Belgrave Road.

Oct. 20.—Notified on being admitted to the Workhouse from a lodging house in the Borough.

Oct. 25.—Notified from the Union Infirmary, admitted from the Workhouse.

1910.

April 18.—Notified from Union Infirmary on being discharged, address "not known."

April 28.—Notified on being admitted to the Workhouse from a lodging house in the Borough.

May 3.—Notified from the Union Infirmary from the Workhouse.

May 30.—Notified on being discharged from Union Infirmary, stated he was going to 19, Bullar Street.

June 20.—Notified from the Union Infirmary, admitted from the Workhouse.

Sanitary defects found and remedied in Houses in which Tuberculosis occurred among Poor Persons during the year.

Number of Sanitary Defects.	Sanitary defects in 23 houses in which cases occurred.	Result.
2	Drains defective	Drains relaid
2	Insanitary sinks in houses	New sanitary sinks fixed
1	Defective waste pipe of sink	New waste pipe fixed
14	Dirty walls and ceilings of houses	Houses cleansed and whitewashed
1	Damp walls of house	Dampness remedied
3	No ground floor ventilation to houses	Ventilation provided
2	Roofs of houses defective, causing damp rooms	Roofs repaired
4	Paving in yards defective... ..	Paving repaired
2	Water closets inadequately supplied with water for flushing	Efficient supply of water provided to closets
6	No sanitary dustbins to houses	Dustbins provided
2	Ventilating shafts of house drains defective	Ventilating shafts repaired
3	Insanitary pans to water closets	Sanitary pans fixed
3	Yards unpaved	Yards paved
2	Rooms insufficiently ventilated	Rooms efficiently ventilated
2	Stackpipes and guttering of houses defective, causing damp walls	Stackpipes and guttering repaired
1	Drain choked	Drain cleared

CANCER.

The number of deaths recorded from the various forms of malignant disease amounted to 144—66 males and 78 females—which is the highest number recorded in the Borough in any one year. Nine of these deaths, however, were non-residents who had been admitted to local institutions from neighbouring districts for treatment.

This leaves a total of 135 deaths from this disease of persons belonging to the Borough, which gives a death rate of 1.07, which is slightly above the highest rate previously recorded—1.05 in 1907.

The numbers of deaths of males and females from this disease of persons belonging to the Borough, and the death rates recorded during the past five years were:—

				Males.	Females.	Total.	Death Rate.
1905	...	...	...	36	56	92	0.80
1906	...	...	...	35	67	102	0.87
1907	...	...	...	51	74	125	1.05
1908	...	...	...	38	69	107	0.87
1909	...	...	...	52	53	105	0.85
Average five years	...	...	...	42.4	63.8	106.2	0.89
1910	...	...	...	61	74	135	1.07

The various forms of this disease registered were:—Cancer, 135; epithelioma, 3; sarcoma, 6.

The portion of the body attacked of all deaths registered were:—

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Scalp	...	...	—	...	1	1
Brain	...	...	—	...	1	1
Throat and Neck	4	...	—	...	...	4
Glands of Neck...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Thyroid	...	...	—	...	1	1
Trachea	...	...	1	...	—	1
Larynx	...	...	1	...	1	2
Lung	...	...	—	...	1	1
Pleura	...	...	1	...	—	1
Thorax	...	...	—	...	2	2
Heart	...	...	—	...	1	1
Jaw	...	...	1	...	—	1
Lip	...	...	1	...	—	1
Mouth	...	...	1	...	—	1
Tongue	...	...	4	...	—	4
Œsophagus	...	...	5	...	2	7
Stomach	...	...	12	...	3	15

			Males.		Females.		Total.	
Pylorus	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	
Bowels	...	...	7	...	4	...	11	
Sigmoid	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	
Colon	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	
Rectum	...	...	5	...	6	...	11	
Abdomen		...	—	...	1	...	1	
Omentum		...	1	...	—	...	1	
Liver	...	...	8	...	15	...	23	
Gall Bladder		...	—	...	1	...	1	
Pancreas		...	1	...	—	...	1	
Kidney	...	...	—	...	1	...	1	
Bladder	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	
Prostrate	...	...	2	...	—	...	2	
Breast	...	...	—	...	4	...	4	
Ovary	...	...	—	...	2	...	2	
Uterus	...	...	—	...	11	...	11	
Cervix uteri		...	—	...	5	...	5	
Pelvis	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
Thigh	...	...	—	...	1	...	1	
Shoulder	...	...	—	...	1	...	1	
Not stated		...	1	...	1	...	2	
Total			...	66	...	78	...	144

It will be noticed from the above tabulation that over sixty per cent. of the deaths from cancer were due to the disease attacking some portion of the digestive system; the liver and the stomach being the organs chiefly affected. Twenty-eight per cent. of the deaths of females from this disease were caused by various organs of the reproductive system being assailed.

The age periods at death were:—

	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85-95
Males ...	1	—	3	4	14	27	10	7	—
Females	—	—	1	5	16	25	16	13	2

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Five hundred and five patients were admitted to the Isolation Hospital during 1910, being a decrease of 102, compared with the previous year. The admissions from scarlet fever diminished markedly towards the end of the year, which is contrary to the usual rule, as the last quarter of the year is generally the period of greatest prevalence of the disease. On the other hand enteric fever cases show some increase during this period which is in accordance with previous years.

Compared with the year 1909, scarlet fever admissions have diminished by 119, and diphtheria by 7, while the enteric fever admissions have increased by 14.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

CASES ISOLATED FOR TREATMENT.

This Table shows all admissions to the Isolation Hospital and Hospital Ship, and includes cases removed from vessels in the Port, and cases admitted from neighbouring districts.

DISEASE NOTIFIED OR SUSPECTED.	Remaining in Hospital, 1st Jan., 1910.	Total Number of Admissions.	Actual Cases as diagnosed at Hospital.	Cases admitted proving not to be disease notified or suspected.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1910.	Average duration of stay in Hospital (Cases discharged)	Case Mortality (Actual cases).
*Small Pox ...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	24	219	217	2	229	2	12	36·92	·92
Diphtheria ...	18	187	178	9	174	15	16	29·38	8·98
Enteric Fever ...	5	62	59	3	47	6	14	54·42	10·17
Cases for observation for Enteric Fever ...	...	5	...	5	4	1	...		
Phthisis ...	...	22	19	3	22	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ...	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
Contacts ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	48	508			490	24	42		

*Hospital Ship.

Scarlet Fever.—Two deaths occurred from this disease, making the low percentage record of .92, the rate being reckoned on the actual cases as diagnosed at the Hospital. This compares very favourably with the previous year, when it was 1.47.

Three patients suffering from scarlet fever were found on admission to be also infected with the diphtheria bacilli; there were, however, no clinical signs by which the disease could be diagnosed. They were isolated in special wards, as they were capable of spreading the disease. On account of the liability of scarlet fever patients to act as carriers of the diphtheria bacilli, the throats of all the cases admitted are bacteriologically examined. Since this rule has been carried out there have been no outbreaks of diphtheria in the scarlet fever wards.

Diphtheria.—Three patients notified as suffering from diphtheria were found on admission to have scarlet fever.

They were abnormal cases of that disease in which the diagnosis was difficult as a result of the rash appearing late.

Owing to an epidemic of measles towards the latter end of the year, great care had to be exercised to prevent infection of patients under treatment, more especially in the diphtheria ward. Before removing the case, enquiry was made as to cases of measles occurring in the house, and all cases known to have been exposed to measles were isolated.

Three children, who were exposed to measles before removal to Hospital, developed the disease while in the Hospital, but owing to their being isolated the disease did not spread. No cases of cross infection occurred in any patient treated in the Hospital during the year; by cross infection is meant infection with a disease other than that for which the patient is sent to the Hospital.

Deaths from Diphtheria in Hospital.

Fifteen deaths occurred from this disease, the details being as follow:—

Name.	Age (years).	Day of Disease on Admission.	Was Antitoxin Administered before Admission.	No. of Days in Hospital.
E. M. D....	6	...	No. ...	7
A. M. ...	5	...	No. ...	7
W. W. ...	4	...	No. ...	7
C. A. ...	3	...	No. ...	4
K. W. ...	3 $\frac{9}{2}$	...	No. ...	3
E. W. ...	9	11	No. ...	5
G. W. ...	7	...	No. ...	4
E. W. ...	1	...	No. ...	2
W. H. ...	7	...	No. ...	45
C. R. ...	3	...	No. ...	7
J. D. ...	8	...	No. ...	6
N. M. ...	5	...	No. ...	5
F. B. ...	8	...	No. ...	14
R. B. ...	5	...	No. ...	8
E. B. ...	4	...	No. ...	8

The cause of death in most of the above cases was due to failure of the heart, which is a direct consequence of the poison elaborated by the diphtheria bacillus. These serious symptoms generally occur within ten days after admission to the Hospital.

Late complications, such as paralysis, are generally curable, and only one fatal case of this description is to be noted.

Diphtheria is followed by this troublesome complication in a large proportion of cases.

All cases of diphtheria are examined bacteriologically on admission, and no case is diagnosed as diphtheria unless the bacilli are proved to be present.

The death rate is reckoned on cases proved bacteriologically to be diphtheria.

The aid of bacteriology is necessary for a diagnosis of this disease, and in many cases it is impossible to state the nature of the disease without such an examination.

There were two cases admitted which required tracheotomy.

Another case of tubercular adenitis required the glands of the neck excised.

Enteric Fever.—Sixty-five cases were sent into Hospital as suffering from this disease.

Of these 8 were proved not to be suffering from enteric fever.

As in diphtheria bacteriological examination is a great aid to diagnosis, the symptoms being occasionally ill defined and obscure.

It having been proved that a patient who has suffered from enteric fever may continue to harbour the bacilli in the intestines even when otherwise quite well, and may be the means of spreading the disease, all the patients under treatment at this Hospital are bacteriologically examined before discharge. If bacilli are present they are, if possible, kept in Hospital under observation until such times as they cease to become infected.

As a result of these examinations the duration of stay in Hospital of the enteric fever patients is increased.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The bacteriological laboratory continues to be of much use to medical practitioners in the town.

The diagnosis of certain forms of infectious diseases is sometimes impossible without the aid of bacteriology, and each year the diagnosis of a larger number of diseases is made possible by these methods.

The following table shows the number of examinations made at the Hospital for the medical practitioners of the town. This table does not include the examinations made for the patients in the Hospital.

Diphtheria	...	...	...	110
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	7
Phthisis	...	...	...	14

Examinations were also made of material from the docks, such as milk, samples of water from ships, etc.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ENTERIC FEVER CASES.

Special bacteriological examinations have been made during the year in connection with enteric fever patients admitted to the Isolation Hospital, the object being to ascertain when patients are free from infection, and the length of time patients remain capable of conveying the disease.

It is well known that patients convalescent from diphtheria may harbour the specific bacillus in the throat long after all signs of the disease have disappeared, and it has been for some years the practice, at this Hospital, to make a bacteriological examination of the throats of such patients before discharging them.

It is now sought to extend this method of examination to enteric fever patients, and for this purpose routine examination of the stools of all patients convalescent from enteric fever have been made before discharge from the Hospital.

The examination is much more complicated than that of diphtheria, but the importance of detecting a possible "carrier" case renders the practice advisable.

Such examinations were made in the total of 36 patients, and repeated trials were made until a negative result was obtained in each case. In some patients the bacilli persisted for a long period in the stools, and it was not uncommon for seven examinations to be made for one patient.

The persistence of infection bears no relation to the severity of the disease.

In one case after a comparatively mild attack the bacilli persisted in the stools 78 days after the temperature was normal.

A "carrier" case of typhoid fever is a person in whom the typhoid bacilli are present in the evacuations without the patient betraying any symptoms of the disease, and the commonest cause of this condition is a previous attack of the disease.

A number of outbreaks of enteric fever have been traced to the influence of carrier cases, and it is a matter of importance to investigate their frequency.

Comparative Mortality of Cases, **occurring in the Borough**, treated in the Isolation Hospital and outside.

Disease.	Whole Borough.		Treated in the Isolation Hospital.		Treated at Home and in other Institutions.	
	Total number of cases notified.	Case Mortality per cent.	Number of cases.	Case Mortality per cent.	Number of cases.	Case Mortality per cent.
Scarlet Fever ...	219	0·91	183	1·09	36	0·0
Diphtheria ...	208	7·69	175	7·43	33	9·09
Enteric Fever ...	55	18·18	42	11·91	13	38·46
Totals ...	482	5·81	400	5·00	82	9·76

Patients admitted for whom payment was received.

Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	29
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	10
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	6
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	3
						54

ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND HOSPITAL SHIP.

TABLE SHOWING SOURCE OF CASES ADMITTED DURING 1910.

Disease.	Town	Ports-wood.	Shir-ley.	Cases admitted from Public Institutions in the Borough.	Admitted from other Sanitary Districts.	Im-ported by Vessels.	Total.
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever	106	19	58	4	20	12	219
Diphtheria	87	18	70	9	...	3	187
Enteric Fever	34	1	7	2	...	18	62
Cases admitted for observation for Enteric Fever	3	1	1	...	...	...	5
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Contacts	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Phthisis	11	6	5	...	...	...	22
Totals	241	45	141	15	20	46	508

OUTBATHING STATION AND AMBULANCE SHED, AND DISINFECTOR, WEST QUAY.

These premises are used for dealing with contacts of infectious diseases, especially for persons who have been in contact with infectious disease on vessels arriving in the Port. The buildings are also used as a discharge block in connection with the Hospital Ship.

The following is a list of the contacts and other cases bathed and disinfected at West Quay during the year:—

Small Pox cases (discharged from Ship)...	2
Small Pox—contacts	10
Scarlet Fever—contacts	39
Enteric Fever—contacts	1
Chicken Pox—contacts	5

The following are particulars of children treated at West Quay during the year in connection with the Medical Inspection of School Children.

Ringworm of head	58
Ringworm of body	48
Eczema	67
Verminous condition of head	8
Scabies	114
Impetigo	14
Other diseases	13

The following is a list of articles disinfected in the Steam Disinfector at the West Quay, including articles removed from the Port:—

Beds and Mattresses	2,403
Bolsters and Pillows	3,839
Blankets and Quilts	6,016
Sheets	2,754
Counterpanes	1,366
Books	5,165
Sundries	20,517
Total	42,060

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

As in the previous year thirty-six midwives notified their intention of practising within the area of the local Supervising Authority during the year. One of the midwives left the town for South Africa, and five others were in the Borough for temporary work only.

Twenty of the midwives practising were certificated, sixteen holding the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board by reason of their having passed an examination in midwifery, and four the certificate of the London Obstetrical Society. The remaining sixteen midwives were untrained, having obtained their certificates by reason of their being in practice as midwives three years before the passing of the Act, but otherwise possessing no certificate indicating special knowledge.

The total number of women in childbirth attended in 1910 by the midwives on the register amounted to 2,018, being a percentage of 69 of the total births registered in the Borough in the same year, 2,926. The total attended in the year 1909 was 1,906, equal to 64.9 per cent. of the births registered in that year (2,936). The cases attended by midwives include still births, which are not registered as births. The total number of still births reported to the Health Authority in 1910 was 58.

The following notices were received and inspections made during the year:—

Notices received of intention to practice	...	36
„ „ change of address	... ..	4
„ „ sending for medical help	... ..	123
„ „ Still births	... ..	58
Inspections and visits	... ..	85

Inspections were made at various times throughout the year, and appliances, registers of cases, and places of residence examined, and instruction and advice given where necessary.

Generally the case books, appliances, and bags were found in good order, the midwives appearing anxious to comply with the requirements of the Act.

A meeting of midwives in the Borough was held at the end of the year, at which a lecture was given by the Medical Officer of Health on midwifery practice.

Four cases of puerperal fever were notified during the year, two of them being fatal. The cases notified were:—

Jan 27.—L. K. S., Manor Farm Road. A medical man and monthly nurse were in attendance at birth. The patient died on January 31st.

Feb. 14.—C. W., Union Road. This case was attended by a trained midwife and nurse. The patient was removed to the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital where she died.

March 23.—R. C., Amoy Street. A trained and registered midwife were in attendance at birth. The patient recovered.

Dec. 14.—L. B., Empress Road. The patient was a single woman. The birth was premature, and the midwife (trained) was not called in until two hours after the birth had taken place. The room was in a filthy condition, and only old coats and rags were used for bed clothing. The patient was removed to the Union Infirmary, where she subsequently recovered.

A case was also notified from the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital, the patient having been admitted from the Itchen Urban District.

In each of the cases detailed above, the midwife or nurse, on ceasing attendance on the patient was given a disinfecting bath at the Isolation Hospital, and all clothing and apparatus disinfected. In cases where it was considered necessary the nurse or midwife was suspended from practice for a fixed period in order to prevent the spread of infection.

Midwives or monthly nurses who had in any way been in contact with infectious diseases were also given a disinfecting bath, and their clothing disinfected at the Isolation Hospital. In twelve instances was this procedure necessary during the year.

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ACT, 1910.

This Act, which received the Royal Assent on August 3rd, 1910, came into operation during the year. It contains many sections relating to sanitary measures which will be of much value and assistance in carrying out the work of the Department.

Particularly is this so in regard to drainage work. Until the passing of this Act any person could repair, reconstruct, or alter any drain without the knowledge, control, or supervision of the Sanitary Authority. Under the Act notice has now to be given to the Local Authority, and provision is also made for supervision and inspection of the work proposed to be carried out.

Power is also given for regulating the manufacture and sale of ice-cream, and for the inspection of premises in which it is kept or stored.

Authority is given to appoint more than one Inspector of Nuisances under the Public Health Act, 1875.

Sections 61 to 63 strengthen the powers of the Health Authority for the prevention of the spread of infectious disease.

Section 64 deals with the establishment of offensive trades. Prior to the passing of this Section it was possible for an offensive trade in the Borough to be removed from one set of premises to another without the knowledge or sanction of the Local Authority.

Power is given in Section 65 and 66 to prevent the choking up, and casting of rubbish into watercourses and streams.

Section 69 enacts that the registration of a common lodging house shall operate for one year only, application for renewal having to be made each year, thus bringing them into line with slaughterhouses, in the case of which similar regulations are in force.

The following is an extract from the Southampton Corporation Act, 1910, of the Sections relating to work of the Health Department referred to above:—

Section 50.—Reconstruction of Drains.

(1)—It shall not be lawful for any person to reconstruct or alter the course of any drain communicating with any sewer of the Corporation except in accordance with the provisions of the bye-laws of the Corporation.

(2)—Any person offending against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Section 51.—Notice of Intention to Repair Drains.

(1)—It shall not be lawful for any person to repair any drain communicating with any sewer of the Corporation without giving to the Corporation or the Medical Officer twenty-four hours' previous notice in writing of his intention to do so except in case of emergency and in that case it shall not be lawful for any person to cover over the drain without giving the like notice of his intention to do so.

(2)—Free access to such drain or work of repair shall be afforded to the inspector of nuisances or any officer of the Corporation authorised in writing by the medical officer for the purpose of inspection.

(3)—Any person who shall offend against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Section 52.—Improper Construction or Repair of Water Closet or Drain.

(1)—If a water-closet drain or soil pipe is so constructed or repaired as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health the person who undertook or executed such construction or repair shall unless he shows that such construction or repair was not due to any wilful act neglect or default be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

(2)—Provided that where a person is charged with an offence under this section he shall be entitled upon information duly laid by him to have any other person being his agent servant or workman whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the court at the time appointed for hearing the charge and if he proves to the satisfaction of the court that he had used due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence and that the said other person committed the offence without his knowledge consent or connivance he shall be exempt from any penalty and the said other person may be summarily convicted of the offence.

Section 58.—For Regulating Manufacture and Sale of Ice-Cream, &c.

(1) Any person being a manufacturer vendor or merchant of or dealer in ice-cream or other similar commodity who within the borough—

- (a) Causes or permits ice-cream or any similar commodity or any materials used in the manufacture thereof to be manufactured sold or stored in any sleeping room or in any room cellar or place which is in a condition likely to render such commodity injurious to health or in which there is an inlet or opening to a drain; or
- (b) In the manufacture sale or storage of any such commodity does any act or thing likely to expose such commodity to infection or contamination or omits to take any proper precaution for the due protection of such commodity from infection or contamination; or
- (c) Omits on the outbreak of any infectious disease amongst the persons employed in his business to give notice thereof to the medical officer;

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

(2) In the event of any inmate of any building (any part of which is used for the manufacture of ice-cream or similar commodity) suffering from any infectious disease the medical officer may seize and destroy all ice-cream or similar commodity or materials for the manufacture of the same in such building and the Corporation shall compensate the owner of the ice-cream commodity or materials so destroyed.

(3) Every dealer in ice-cream or other similar commodity vending his wares from any cart barrow or other vehicle or stand shall have his name and address legibly painted or inscribed on such barrow vehicle or stand and any person who shall fail to comply with this sub-section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Section 59.—Inspection of Premises of Dealer in Ice-Cream.

(1) Any officer duly authorized by the Corporation on that behalf shall at all reasonable times have the same power of entry into and inspection of the premises of any manufacturer vendor or merchant of or dealer in ice-cream or other similar commodity for the purpose of inspecting such premises and the materials or commodities or articles of food therein as an officer of the Corporation would have under section 102 (Power of entry of local authority) of the Public Health Act 1875 in the cases therein mentioned.

(2). Any person refusing entry into such premises as aforesaid or obstructing such officer as aforesaid in the execution of his duty shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Section 60.—Power to appoint additional inspectors of nuisances.

The Corporation may appoint more than one inspector of nuisances and sections 189 and 191 of the Public Health Act 1875 shall for the purposes of the execution of that Act within the borough be construed accordingly.

Section 61.—Information to be furnished to medical officer and penalty for furnishing false information.

(1) The occupier of any building in the borough which is used for human inhabitation and in which there is or has been any person suffering from an infectious disease shall on the application of the medical officer at any time during the illness of such person or within six weeks from the occurrence of such illness furnish such information within his knowledge as the medical officer may reasonably require for the purpose of enabling measures to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

(2) Any occupier knowingly furnishing false information shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

(3) In this section the expression "occupier" shall have the same meaning as in the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889.

Section 62.—Removal of body of person dying of infectious disease.

When any person suffering from infectious disease whereof notice shall have been given to the medical officer shall die in the borough of such disease the medical officer shall give notice thereof to the person responsible for the conduct of the burial of the body of such person and it shall not be lawful to transport such body by railway or other public conveyance (not being a conveyance reserved for such purpose) unless and until the medical officer has certified that every precaution necessary for the public safety has been adopted to his satisfaction and any undertaker and any person so responsible who shall after the giving of such notice knowingly remove or assist in removing such body without such certificate and any person who unless unaware of such notice shall procure or endeavour to procure the removal of such body without having obtained such certificate shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Section 63.—Persons to furnish names of laundrymen to whom clothes &c. from infected houses are sent.

(1) If the medical officer shall at any time receive notice of a case of infectious disease he may apply to the person who is required by section 3 (Notification of infectious disease) of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889 to send a notice of the case of infectious disease for the name and address of any laundryman to whom any clothes or other things may from time to time during the continuance of the infectious disease be sent for mangling or washing from the house in which the case of infectious disease exists and such person shall forthwith furnish such information accordingly.

(2) Any person who shall offend against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Section 64.—Defining the establishing of a new business.

For the purposes of section 112 (Restriction on establishment of offensive trade in urban district) of the Public Health Act of 1875 a trade business or manufacture shall be deemed to be established not only if it is established anew but also if it is removed from any one set of premises to any other premises or if it is renewed on the same set of premises after having been discontinued for a period of six months or upwards or if any premises on which it is for the time being carried on are enlarged without the sanction of the Corporation but a trade business or manufacture shall not be deemed to be established anew on any premises by reason only that the ownership of such premises is wholly or partially changed or that the building in which it is established having been wholly or partially pulled down or burnt down has been reconstructed without any extension of its area.

Section 65.—Watercourse choked up to be a nuisance under Public Health Act, 1875

Any river stream or watercourse or any part or parts thereof respectively within the borough so choked or silted up as to obstruct or impede the proper flow of water along the same and thereby to cause or render probable an overflow of such river stream or watercourse on to or into the land and property adjacent thereto shall be deemed to be a nuisance within the meaning of section 91 (Definition of nuisances) of the Public Health Act 1875 and all the provisions of that Act relating to nuisances shall apply to every such river stream or watercourse notwithstanding that the same may not be injurious to health.

Section 66.—Penalty for throwing rubbish into streams.

Every person who throws casts deposits or by any other means conveys or causes to be conveyed any solid matter whatsoever into any stream or brook within the borough so as to interfere with the due flow of such water-course shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Section 69.—Registration of common lodging-houses.

(1) Notwithstanding anything in the Public Health Act 1875 the registration of a common lodging-house shall operate for one year only and application for the renewal of such registration shall be made to the Corporation on or previous to the 31st day of December in every year.

(2) Any person aggrieved by a refusal to renew the registration of a common lodging-house may appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction within fourteen days after such refusal provided he gives twenty-four hours' notice of such appeal and of the grounds thereof to the town clerk and the court shall have power to make such order as they think fit and to award costs.

(3) Every person who after the 31st day of December nineteen hundred and ten shall keep a common lodging-house without the registration of such house being renewed for the current year shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

(4) Notice of the provisions of this section shall be served upon the keeper of every common lodging-house within the borough either personally or by leaving the same at or sending the same to the common lodging-house.

(5) A copy of a notice endorsed with a certificate purporting to be signed by the town clerk that such notice has been served in accordance with the requirements of the last preceding sub-section shall be sufficient evidence that the provisions of such sub-section have been complied with.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., 1909.

This Act is dated December, 1909.

The object of the Act as stated in its title is “to amend
 “the law relating to the Housing of the Working Classes,
 “to provide for the making of Town Planning Schemes, and
 “to make further provision with respect to the appointment
 “and duties of the County Medical Officers of Health, and
 “to provide for the establishment of Public Health and
 “Housing Committees of County Councils.”

The Act is divided into four parts and six schedules.

The Act is not an adoptive one, being in force in every Urban and Rural District in England and Wales.

Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, which was previously adoptive is now made compulsory in all districts.

Power is given to the Local Government Board under Section 10 to enforce local authorities to exercise the powers conferred on them under the Act.

The new Act greatly increases the facilities for the acquisition of land for the purposes of the Housing Acts; and simplifies the procedure for its compulsory purchase.

The law as regards the closing and demolition of dwellings unfit for human habitation is simplified and strengthened. Local authorities, under the new Act, themselves make closing orders, and the powers of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction in this respect cease.

Section 15 requires landlords to keep houses within certain rental limits (under £26 in the case of towns of over 10,000 population) in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, and gives powers to the local authority in reference thereto.

Other important provisions are those contained in Section 17 with regard to underground rooms habitually used as sleeping places, and Section 43, which prohibits the erection of back to back houses without the sanction of the medical officer of health.

Section 36 gives increased powers of entry and provides that any person authorised by the local authority may enter any house at all reasonable times, on giving twenty-four hours' notice in writing and stating the purpose for which the entry is authorised.

Section 49 (1) extends the definition of a dwelling house so as to include an unoccupied house as well as an occupied one.

The Local Government Board subsequently issued Regulations under Section 17 of the Act in September, 1910.

These Regulations establish the method of procedure to be adopted in regard to the inspection of houses in the district. This procedure must include:—

- (a) The provision of a thorough inspection to be carried out according to the varying needs and circumstances of the dwelling houses or localities in the district.
- (b) The preparation of a list of dwelling houses, the early inspection of which is desirable.

The Regulations specify in detail the method of inspection. Permanent records have to be kept giving full particulars of the result of inspection and action taken by the local authority, to whom the records are to be submitted at each meeting.

Town Planning.

The object of the Town Planning part of the Act is to ensure, by means of schemes which may be prepared either by local authorities or landowners, that in future land in the vicinity of towns shall be developed in such a way as to secure proper sanitary conditions, amenity, and convenience in connection with the laying out of the land itself and any neighbouring land.

The portion of the Act and the Regulations relating to Housing mean a considerable addition to the work and responsibilities of the Health Department.

During the year 187 house to house inspections were made, and the following houses were closed as unfit for human habitation:—

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Date of Notice.	Result.
Mount Street 	1	January 29th, 1910	House made habitable
Adelaide Road 	1	May 27th, 1910	" " "

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885-1886.

There are 249 purveyors of milk registered in the Borough, including 13 cowkeepers and 20 purveyors of milk who reside outside the Borough.

During the year 67 purveyors of milk have ceased to sell milk, and 3 cowkeepers have ceased to keep cows, and their names have been removed from the Register.

The cleansing and lime-washing of dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops have been carried out in accordance with the Regulations, and several nuisances abated.

During the year 2 applications have been received from purveyors of milk residing outside the Borough, and have been duly registered, and 2 purveyors of milk residing outside the Borough, having ceased to sell milk, have been removed from the Register.

Particulars.	Town Proper	Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook.	Portswood and Bitterne Park	Outside the Borough.	Total.
Number of cowsheds on Register ..	—	7	6	—	13
Number of Purveyors of milk on Register	137	54	25	20	236
Number of Purveyors of milk registered during the year ..	39	17	6	2	64
Number of Cow-keepers registered during the year ..	—	—	1	—	1

Cowsheds in the County Borough of Southampton.

Name.	Situation.
J. M.	38, Cambridge Road.
F. T.	40, Cambridge Road.
G. H. B.	Mill Farm, Oakley Road.
C. B.	"Royal Mail," Millbrook.
W. P.	Millbrook
A. B.	Hill Farm, Hill Lane.
C. P.	88, Mount Pleasant Road.
W. P.	Highcrown Street.
W. H.	Manor Farm Road.
W. M.	Blighmont Farm, Millbrook.
E. and J. H.	Whitedswood Farm, Shirley.
E. C.	208, Romsey Road.
F. J. H.	St. Catherine's Road.

Nuisances abated in Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

Particulars.	Town Proper.	Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook.	Portswood and Bitterne Park.	Total.
Milkshops cleansed and whitewashed ...	242	82	42	366
Dairies ditto ...	36	20	14	70
Cowsheds ditto ...	—	28	24	52
Drains repaired ...	1	2	—	3
Paving repaired ...	1	1	4	6
Dung vaults repaired	—	—	1	1
Milk stores constructed	4	1	—	5
Water supply pro- vided to cowshed ...	—	—	1	1
Total ...	284	134	86	504

Summary of inspections made in carrying out General Sanitary Work.

Inspection of premises after complaint of nuisances by Inspectors and Residents, including revisits	17,396
„ of Slaughter Houses and Markets ...	3,409
„ of Sausage Factories	378
„ Common Lodging Houses	3,404
„ Courts, Alleys, Stable Yards, etc. ...	319
„ House to House inspection	187
„ Schools	119
„ School Absentees <i>re</i> Sickness	811
„ Premises <i>re</i> Births	1,966
„ <i>re</i> Void Houses	353
„ Contacts <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	3,813
„ Butchers' Shops	4,611
„ Wholesale Stores and Markets	301
„ Dairies, Milkshops, and Cowsheds ...	611
„ of Premises <i>re</i> Tuberculosis	341

GENERAL ROUTINE WORK.

Nuisances reported by Inspectors	2,491
„ „ „ at the Office by Residents	311
Preliminary Notices served and complied with for Abatement of Nuisances	1,609
Legal Notices	561
Nuisances Abated by Verbal Notice	632
Drains tested with Smoke	330
„ „ „ Water	255
„ found defective after testing	168
„ found choked and subsequently cleared	483
„ reconstructed	208
„ retrapped	315
„ intercepted from sewer and ventilated	92
New soil pipes fixed on outside of houses and ventilated	39
New pans fixed to closets	295
Water laid on to closets for flushing	136
Bath and sink wastepipes disconnected from drains and made to discharge over open gully traps	310
Paving in yards repaired	295
Urinals and water closets relimewashed	18
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	679
Overcrowding of houses—numbers reduced	19
Roofs of houses defective—causing damp walls— repaired	273
Guttering of houses defective—causing damp walls— repaired	275
Animals kept in close proximity to houses in a dirty state—removed	20
Sanitary sinks fixed in houses	176
Manure and offensive matter removed from premises	90
Inspection chambers provided to house drains	68
Urinals and water closets reconstructed	30
Water closets externally ventilated	2
Courts relimewashed	10
Sanitary dustbins provided to houses	376
Backyards paved with impervious material	200
Ground floor ventilation provided under rooms	83
Dung vaults constructed in stable yards	2
Damp walls of houses remedied	123
Rooms of houses efficiently ventilated	64
Ventilating shafts of house drains reconstructed	213
Floors of Houses repaired	190
Old drains removed and new drains substituted	25
Streams cleansed	2

POLLUTED WELL.

A sample of water from a well situated at Hill Lane was submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. The water was found polluted and unfit for drinking. Notice was served on the owner to abolish the well and provide a proper supply of water. Notice complied with.

INQUIRIES RESPECTING INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Four thousand six hundred and twenty-four visits were made during the year to houses in which infectious diseases occurred and with regard to contact cases.

Inquiries were made relative to source of infection, isolation; schools attended, etc., and frequent visits were made to houses in order to secure proper precautions being carried out.

Of the cases notified 400 were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

Sanitary defects were found in 157 houses in which cases occurred.

The number of houses and schools disinfected during the year was 832.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Eleven common lodging houses exist in the Borough. These contain 75 bedrooms, and are registered to accommodate 295 persons. One case of enteric fever was notified at one of the houses, and removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. The disinfection was carried out by the Sanitary Authority.

The lime-washing was carried out in the months of April and October in accordance with the Public Health Act, 1875.

Three thousand four hundred and four visits were made during the year.

Under the Southampton Corporation Act, 1910, the registration of a common lodging house only remains in force for one year, and application for renewal of such registration has to be made to the Corporation on or before the 31st December in each year.

A copy of the clause in this Act, relating to common lodging houses is given on page 60 in this Report.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Four hundred and eighty-one samples were taken by the Inspectors during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis:—

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	220
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	114
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	8
Coffee and Chicory	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	7
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	37
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sugar (Demerara)	...	...	...	...	...	7
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pearl barley	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	5
Olive oil	...	...	...	...	...	6
Glycerine	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cream of tartar	...	...	...	...	...	8
Camphorated oil	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gooseberries preserved	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plums preserved	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cherries preserved	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tapioca	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	3
Epsom salts	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	10
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ground cinnamon	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	4
Condensed skimmed milk	...	...	...	...	...	1
Condensed milk	...	...	...	...	...	1
Allspice	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ground ginger	...	...	...	...	...	2
Arrowroot	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	481

Twenty-two samples, including three test samples were found adulterated; proceedings were taken in nine cases, and penalties obtained in six.

In two cases of adulterated milk the summonses were withdrawn, and proceedings taken against the farmer. Two summonses were dismissed. Eight persons were cautioned by the Sanitary Authority.

Detailed results of the analysis of samples taken are given in the Report of the Public Analyst at the end of this Report.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 36 slaughter-houses in use and occupation in the Borough, all of which have been regularly inspected in routine inspection and at the time of slaughtering.

The total number of inspections made was 3,409, and sanitary defects were remedied in 16 instances, and lime-washing carried out in accordance with the byelaws.

Particular attention was given to the detection of tuberculous meat, and resulted in the following being condemned and destroyed:—

Whole carcasses of beef	...	...	2
Part	„	„	5
Whole	„	„	16
Part	„	„	17

Proceedings were taken in respect of a carcase of a cow, and the defendant was fined £10 and 6/6 costs, or in default two months' hard labour.

The whole of the condemned meat was taken to the Corporation Destructor and burned.

FOOD INSPECTION.

A large quantity of unsound, unwholesome, or diseased food was destroyed during the year, details of which are appended.

The following is the number of visits and inspections made in carrying out this work:—

Inspections of Slaughter-houses	...	3,680
Butchers' Shops visited	...	4,613
Sausage Factories visited	...	402
Wholesale Meat Store, Fish Shops, and Markets visited	...	301

UN SOUND FOOD.

The following is a summary of the unsound food—meat, offal, fish, fruit, etc.—destroyed during the year, including that mentioned under the heading of “ Slaughter-houses ”:—

BEEF.

Whole carcasses	...	...	...	2
Quarters	...	...	...	1
Livers	...	...	...	10
Lungs	...	...	...	5
Hearts	...	...	...	2
Heads	...	...	...	3
Tongues	...	...	...	3
Mesenteries	...	...	...	2
Stomachs	...	...	...	1
Complete offals	...	...	...	2
Sundry pieces	...	...	495lbs.	

Total weight of beef destroyed 1,873lbs.

MUTTON.

Whole carcasses	...	...	...	14
Quarters	...	...	...	7
Stomachs	...	...	...	2
Plucks	...	...	...	6
Kidneys	...	...	...	2
Sundry pieces	...	...	22lbs.	
Total weight	...	...	821lbs.	

LAMB.

Whole carcasses	...	...	...	4
Quarters	...	...	...	1
Sundry pieces	...	...	151lbs.	
Total weight	...	...	311lbs.	

VEAL.

Sundry pieces destroyed	...	50lbs.
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PORK.

Whole carcasses ...	...	...	...	16
Heads ...	...	...	...	18
Complete offals ...	...	...	...	19
Total weight ...	...	...	2,445lbs.	

FISH.

153	boxes of	Bloaters.	
81	„	Kippers.	
97	„	Codling.	
26	„	Haddock.	
36	„	Mackerel.	
3	„	Soles.	
1	„	Megrims.	
5	„	Bream.	
33	„	Smelts.	
37	„	Shrimps.	
2	„	Prawns.	
1	„	Pollock.	
2	„	Mixed Fish.	
8	barrels of	Herrings.	
37	Lobsters.		
Total weight ...	...	...	9,881lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

47	cases of	Potatoes.	
47	sacks „	Potatoes.	
48	„	Carrots.	
1	case of	Pine Apples.	
8	baskets of	Plums	
10	pounds of	Cherries.	
15	crates of	Bananas.	
129	bunches of	Bananas.	
56	pounds of	Bacon.	
2	Rabbits.		
Total weight ...	...	...	22,156lbs.

CASES BEFORE THE JUSTICES OTHER THAN CASES UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Situation of Premises.	Particulars.	How dealt with.
Manor Farm Road	For keeping a cowshed in a dirty condition	Case dismissed
Ditto	For not having a proper water supply to the cowshed for cleansing same	Fined 20/- and 9/6 costs
St. Alban's Road	For being in possession of a carcase of a cow unfit for the food of man	Fined £10 and 6/6 costs or two months' imprisonment
Langton Cottage, Millbrook	For carrying on a sausage-skin manufactory so as to cause effluvium and nuisance	Fined £5 and 15/6, or one month's imprisonment
83, St. Mary Street	For non-compliance with Section 4 of the Shop Hours' Act	Fined 5/- including costs
59 & 60 James' Street	For defective drainage and sanitary defects	Defendant gave an undertaking to carry out the work.

DRAINAGE UNDER THE BUILDING BYELAWS.

During the year ending 31st December, 1910, 370 building plans were submitted, of which 313 were approved and 57 disapproved.

The approved plans comprised:—

Dwelling houses	...	...	...	448
Stables	...	...	...	7
Alterations and Additions	...	...	...	97
Sewers, roads, etc.	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous buildings	...	...	...	85
Houses completed	...	...	...	373
Stables	...	...	...	5
Alterations and additions	...	...	...	27
Miscellaneous buildings	...	...	...	17
Number of inspections during progress of work	...	...	...	4,640
Number of drains tested and retested	...	...	...	570

Under the Southampton Corporation Act, 1910, notice has to be given to the Health Authority of any reconstruction or the repair of any drain connected with the Corporation sewers. A copy of the Sections dealing with this is given on pages 55 and 56.

The information obtained since the passing of the Act under these Sections has proved of much value, by enabling the Health Department to supervise drainage works which otherwise would have been carried out without their knowledge.

The following is a list of drainage work notified between September 22nd, 1910, and the end of the year, under the Sections referred to, and supervised by the Health Authority:—

Number of notifications received	...	75
Drains cleared	... ..	34
,, relaid	... ..	42
,, repaired	... ..	25
,, intercepted	... ..	16
,, ventilated	... ..	16
New traps fixed	... ..	48
Inspection chambers constructed	...	16
New soil pipes fixed	... ..	8
Waste pipes, etc., intercepted from drain	... ..	12
Waste pipes, etc., trapped	... ..	11
New pans fitted to water closets	...	42
New sinks provided	... ..	12
Water laid on to water closets	...	6

APPENDIX A.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

10th Annual Report.

The Factory and Workshops Act requires that a Report shall be made each year to the Home Secretary setting forth particulars of work done, and action taken in carrying out the administration of its provisions.

There are 814 Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, Bakehouses and Laundries on the Register.

They give employment to 5,109 workers, 3,436 males and 1,673 females, as compared with a total of 5,062 in 1909.

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

Factories	... ..	130
Workshops and Workplaces	... ..	1,266
Bakehouses	... ..	565
Laundries	... ..	124
Visits <i>re</i> sanitary matters	... ..	830
Total	... ..	2,915

FACTORIES.

TRADE.	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Antiseptic Factories ...	1	3	—	3	1
Bedding Factories ...	2	22	15	37	2
Blacksmiths and Coachbuilders ...	1	7	—	7	1
Bootmaking and Repairing ...	14	45	3	48	19
Bottle washing Factory ...	1	6	—	6	2
Brass and Iron Founders ...	4	48	—	48	5
Brush and Basket Makers ...	1	44	16	60	1
Builders and Contractors ...	14	263	—	263	11
Cabinet Makers ...	4	14	—	14	3
Cement, Lime and Putty Works...	3	45	—	45	3
Confectioners and Sugar Boilers...	1	1	1	2	3
Cycle and Motor Works ...	8	50	5	55	10
Dyeing and Cleaning Works ...	2	22	22	44	2
Enamelled Slate Works ...	1	6	5	11	2
Engineers and Electricians ...	10	89	—	89	15
Engravers ...	1	1	—	1	1
Flag and Banner Makers ...	1	1	11	12	1
Lead and Paint Factories ...	2	35	—	35	2
Margarine ...	1	70	—	70	1
Mineral Water ...	6	48	26	74	9
Oil Cake ...	1	60	—	60	1
Picture Framers ...	1	3	—	3	2
Sailmakers ...	2	11	—	11	2
Sausage-making Factories ...	10	28	—	28	10
Seedsman ...	1	13	26	39	1
Ship and Yacht Builders ...	7	945	—	945	7
Steam Saw Mills ...	3	17	—	17	4
Stonemasons ...	3	35	—	35	2
Textile and Paper Printers ...	1	9	—	9	1
Wholesale Chemists ...	2	8	—	8	1
Wine and Beer Bottlers ...	7	41	—	41	5
Totals ...	116	1990	130	2120	130

NUISANCES ABATED IN FACTORIES.

New sanitary convenience provided ...	I
Water closet cistern repaired ...	I
Light and ventilation provided to w.c....	I
Damp walls remedied ...	I
Accumulation of manure removed ...	I
Total ...	5

WORKSHOPS.

TRADE.	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Billiard Table Maker ...	1	3	—	3	1
Blacksmiths and Coachbuilders...	39	131	—	131	51
Blind Makers ...	2	10	—	10	3
Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers ...	39	88	—	88	60
Brass and Iron Founders ...	1	4	—	4	1
Brush and Basket Makers ...	4	14	2	16	7
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	22	91	—	91	34
Carpenters and Builders ...	27	108	—	108	30
Carpet Sewing and Upholstery Needleworkers ...	4	5	20	25	8
Clay Tobacco Pipe Maker ...	1	4	2	6	2
Confectioners and Sugar Boilers...	4	7	5	12	7
Cork Maker... ..	1	2	—	2	1
Coopers	1	2	—	2	1
Cycle Making and Repairing ...	14	31	—	31	18
Dressmakers and Milliners ...	107	1	751	752	263
Dyers and Cleaners	2	—	5	5	2
Electricians and Engineers ...	6	19	—	19	8
Feather Dressers and Furriers ...	2	2	3	5	5
Iron and Steel Merchant	1	9	—	9	1
Metal Polish Works	1	4	—	4	1
Modellers	1	3	—	3	2
Offensive Trades	3	21	—	21	91
Organ Builders	1	5	—	5	1
Painters and Decorators	5	26	—	26	15
Perfumiers	2	3	9	12	1
Photographers	7	12	26	38	10
Picture Framers and Gilders ...	6	20	—	20	12
Plumbers and Gasfitters	7	29	—	29	5
Rag Sorters... ..	4	8	14	22	163
Restaurant Kitchens	33	65	51	116	83
Sack Repairers	1	3	7	10	2
Saddlers and Harness Makers ...	11	29	—	29	17
Sailmakers	1	18	—	18	2
Sauce Works	1	1	3	4	2
Shirt and Underwear Makers ...	2	—	6	6	6
Stonemasons	5	18	—	18	5
Tailors	104	161	221	382	274
Tea and Flour Packers	1	8	—	8	2
Ticket Writers and Engravers ...	9	15	—	15	9
Tin Plate Workers	13	43	—	43	18
Trunk and Bag Makers	2	4	—	4	2
Umbrella Makers	1	2	2	4	1
Undertakers	5	11	—	11	5
Watchmakers and Opticians ...	13	34	—	34	20
Weight and Scale Makers	2	12	—	12	2
Wholesale Chemists	1	4	5	9	2
Wine and Beer Bottlers	3	19	—	19	6
Yacht and Boat Builders	4	22	—	22	4
Totals ...	527	1131	1132	2263	1266

Number of Workrooms measured during the year ... 53

NUISANCES ABATED IN WORKSHOPS.

Drains relaid, trapped and ventilated...	1
„ repaired	3
„ intercepted from sewer ...	1
Water closets reconstructed	5
New cisterns, flush pipes, etc., fixed or repaired	5
Impervious floors laid to water closets	2
New soil pipes fixed	1
Roofs repaired	2
Eaves, guttering, and stack pipes repaired	2
Yards paved or repaired	11
New sinks and waste pipes fixed ...	2
Workrooms ventilated	2
„ limewashed	36
Other nuisances	7
Total	80

Reports received from H.M. Factory Inspector.

Fifty-three reports were received from the Factory Inspector during the year, viz.:—

Nature of Report.	No. sent in.	Action taken.
New Workrooms and change of address	24	Premises inspected, rooms measured &c.
Sanitary Defects ...	1	Defect remedied
Notices of infringement of F. & W. Act	28	Dealt with by H.M. Factory Inspector
Total ...	53	

NOTIFICATIONS SENT TO H.M. FACTORY INSPECTOR.

Nineteen notifications have been forwarded to H.M. Inspector of Factories during the year, respecting new workshops, change of address, or breaches of the Factory and Workshops Act.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES OCCURRING ON WORKSHOP PREMISES DURING THE YEAR 1910.

Date.	Disease.	Address.	Trade.	Action Taken.
Feb. 21	Diphtheria	Oak Tree Road	Laundry	Patient removed to Isolation Hospital, and premises, bedding, &c., disinfected.
April 11	Scarlet Fever	Bridge Road	Tailoring	Patients (3) removed to Isolation Hospital, and premises, bedding, &c., disinfected. The father (a Master Tailor) was bathed and disinfected at Outbathing Station.
Aug. 2	Diphtheria	Park Road	Baker	Patient removed to Isolation Hospital, and premises, bedding, &c., disinfected. The father (a Master Baker) had swab of throat taken—Result, negative.
Dec. 22	Diphtheria	Park Road	Baker	Same as above.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN HOMES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES OR WORKSHOPS.

Nine cases of Scarlet Fever and four cases of Diphtheria occurred in homes of persons employed in Factories and Workshops during the year.

Eleven of these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and two were isolated at home.

In all cases disinfection was carried out after removal of patients to Hospital; or, in the case of those isolated at home, after recovery of patients.

The workers living in the houses where the cases occurred received a disinfecting bath, and had their clothing disinfected before resuming duties.

In the case of Diphtheria, the workers residing in the houses had their throats bacteriologically examined, and were not allowed to return to work unless the result was negative.

HOME WORK.

During February 58 lists were sent in containing names and addresses of 194 Outworkers, and during August 55 lists containing names and addresses of 185 Outworkers.

They are situated as follows:—

	February.	August.
Town District	141	124
Northam and Chapel	10	12
Bevois Town, Portswood, and St. Denys	18	24
Freemantle and Shirley	19	20
Outside District	6	5
	194	185

Of the 185 names received in August, 52 occupy premises registered as Workshops employing labour, and of the remainder residing in our district 90 carry on Tailoring Work, 3 Bootmaking, and 30 Upholstery and Fancy Needlework, Underwear, etc.

The names and addresses of the Outworkers living outside the Borough have, in accordance with Section 107 of the Factory and Workshops Act, been forwarded to the Authorities of the district in which they reside.

Two hundred and thirty-five visits of inspection have been made during the year to Outworkers' residences, resulting in the detection and abatement of 16 nuisances.

The nuisances were as follows:—

Drains relaid, trapped and ventilated...	1
,, intercepted from sewer ...	1
New soil pipe fixed	1
Drains cleared and repaired	1
Water closets reconstructed	2
Yard paving repaired	1
New sinks and waste pipes fixed ...	2
Damp walls remedied	1
Workrooms cleansed and limewashed	6
Total	16

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 126 Bakehouses on the Register, 8 being Factories (i.e. using mechanical power), and 118 Workshops; 112 of these were in use at the end of the year and 14 unoccupied.

They give employment to 266 males and 1 female.

Five hundred and sixty-five visits of inspection have been made during the year, resulting in the detection and abatement of twenty nuisances.

All occupied Bakehouses were relimewashed during the months of April and October, in accordance with the Regulations.

TABLE C.—BAKEHOUSES.

	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Factories	8	47	—	47	32
Workshops	118	219	1	220	533
Total	126	266	1	267	565

During the year one Bakehouse has been closed voluntarily, viz., 52, Fanshawe Street, and one new one constructed, viz., 39, Above Bar,

The three Bakehouses at
 1, Stratton Road,
 51, St. Mary's Street, and
 79, Oxford Avenue,

still remain closed, as reported last year.

At 52, Southcliff Road the oven has been rebuilt, and the bakehouse is again in use. This bakehouse was reported last year as voluntarily closed.

The following nuisances were abated in bakehouses:—

Drains relaid, trapped and ventilated...	1
Water closets reconstructed	1
Cisterns, flush-pipes, etc., fixed or repaired	1
Eaves, guttering and stack pipes fixed	2
Yard paving repaired	2
New sinks and waste pipes fixed ...	1
Roofs repaired	2
Damp wall remedied	1
Ceiling matchboarded	1
Inadequate ventilation remedied ...	1
Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed...	2
Nuisances from keeping fowls abated...	1
Stable paving repaired	1
Accumulation of manure, etc., removed	2
Other nuisances	1
Total	20

LAUNDRIES.

There are 45 Laundries on the Register, eleven of which use mechanical power and thirty-four manual labour.

They employ 49 male and 410 female workers.

One hundred and twenty-four visits of inspection have been made during the year and seventeen nuisances abated.

TABLE D.—LAUNDRIES.

	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Factories	11	38	267	305	26
Workshops	34	11	143	154	98
Total	45	49	410	459	124

The following nuisances were abated in laundries:—

Extra sanitary convenience provided ...	I
Drains repaired	I
Impervious floors laid to water closets	2
Water closets cleansed and limewashed	2
Eaves, guttering, and stack pipes repaired	I
Yard paving repaired	I
Wash-house floor repaired	I
Roofs repaired	I
Rooms limewashed	5
Smoke nuisance abated	I
Nuisance from keeping pigeons abated	I
Total	17

VISITS re SANITARY MATTERS.

In addition to the foregoing, 830 visits have been made during the year, comprising revisits to Factories, Workshops, Bakehouses, and Laundries, serving notices, investigating complaints of nuisances, and overcrowding, and various other matters.

The following Tables are inserted by request of the Secretary of State.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	156	4	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1281	40	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	83	4	...
Total	1520	48	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.	
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.		
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—					
Want of cleanliness	43	43	...	...	
Want of Ventilation	3	3	...	...	
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	
Want of drainage of floors	...	...	...	...	
Other nuisances	68	68	...	...	
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	2	2	...	
	unsuitable or defective	6	6	...	
	not separate for sexes	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT :—					
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	...	...	...	...	
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)... ..	...	...	...	...	
Other offences	...	...	...	...	
(Excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in Table 3).					
Total	122	122	...	...	

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										Inspection of Outworkers' Premises.	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.			
	Lists received from Employers		Prosecutions.									Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (s. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).	
	Sending twice in the year.	Sending once in the year.	Addresses of Out- workers received from other Councils.		Addresses of Out- workers forwarded to other Councils.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.		Failing to send lists.									
			Outworkers (Contractors)	Outworkers (Workmen)			Outworkers (Contractors)	Outworkers (Workmen)										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, &c. ...	106	—	347	4	—	16	4	10	14	—	—	212	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery	2	—	12	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	108	—	359	5	—	20	4	11	14	—	—	235	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number. (2)	Class. (1).	Number. (2).
Workshops ...	527	Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:— Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	12
Bakehouses ...	118	Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s 5)	2
Laundries ...	34	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	1
...	...	Other ...	7
...	...	Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	—
...	...	Certificates granted during the year	—

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

SHOP SEATS AND HOURS ACTS.

The Register contains entries of 392 premises in occupation. Twelve have lapsed during the year, and 48 other premises have been added.

Trades Classified.

Boot Dealers	...	...	...	...	27
Butchers	...	...	...	...	46
Confectioners and Pastrycooks	...	...	...	...	46
Corn Dealers	...	...	...	...	6
Corsetière	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle Dealers	...	...	...	...	1
Dairies	...	...	...	...	1
Drapers, Costumiers, etc.	...	...	...	...	43
Dyers and Cleaners	...	...	...	...	2
Engravers	...	...	...	...	1
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	2
Florists and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	11
Grocers	...	...	...	...	90
Hardware Dealers	...	...	...	...	9
Hosiers	...	...	...	...	4
Hotels and Public Houses	...	...	...	...	23
House Furnishers	...	...	...	...	7
Ironmongers	...	...	...	...	11
Machinists	...	...	...	...	2
Music Dealers	...	...	...	...	4
Outfitters	...	...	...	...	2
Newsagents and Booksellers	...	...	...	...	7
Pawnbrokers	...	...	...	...	1
Picture Framers	...	...	...	...	2
Refreshment Houses	...	...	...	...	15
Tobacconists	...	...	...	...	3
Toy and Fancy Repositories	...	...	...	...	20
Watchmakers and Opticians	...	...	...	...	4
Wool Stores	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	392

In the 392 trades classified there are 688 females employed who come under the requirements of the Shop Seats Act, and 466 young persons under the Shop Hours Act, 328 being males and 138 females.

Three hundred and twenty-eight visits have been made during the year, viz:—

Shop Seats Act	...	...	...	106
,, Hours ,,	...	...	...	222
Total	...	...	...	<u>328</u>

Section 4 of the Shop Hours Act requires a Notice to be exhibited. This requirement has been complied with in 50 instances; thus:

After Verbal Notice	...	...	...	48
,, Written ,,	...	...	...	1
,, Prosecution	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	<u>50</u>

In November a Fruiterer and Greengrocer was prosecuted for non-compliance with Section 4 of the Shop Hours Act.

The case came before the Justices on November 7th, and the defendant was fined 5/-, including costs.

APPENDIX B.—CONTENTS.

SYNOPSIS OF TABLES.

- Table 1.—Showing births and birth rates for the whole Borough and various districts for ten years, 1901-1910.
- „ 2.—Showing deaths and death rates for the whole Borough and various districts for ten years, 1901-1910.
- „ 3.—Deaths from all causes at subjoined ages in the Borough of Southampton, from 1901-1910.
- „ 4.—Causes of death in Southampton for ten years, 1901-1910.
- „ 5.—Showing population, birth rates, death rates, zymotic death rates, infantile mortality, and marriage rates in Southampton and England and Wales for twenty years, 1891-1910.
- „ 6.—Table prepared in accordance with Local Government Board's instructions. Showing population, births, and deaths for ten years.
- „ 6a.—Ditto. Showing population, births, and deaths in the various districts of the Borough for ten years.
- „ 6b.—Ditto. Showing cases of infectious diseases notified during 1910, classified according to ages and localities, and the number removed to Hospital.
- „ 6c.—Ditto. Showing deaths occurring in 1910. Classified according to diseases, ages, and localities.
- „ 7.—Deaths from zymotic diseases for five years.
- „ 8.—Showing causes of, and ages of all deaths registered in the Borough of Southampton during the year 1910.
- „ 9.—Showing marriage rate, birth rate, death rate, zymotic death rate, and infantile mortality in the registration districts of the Borough for the year 1910.
- „ 10.—Showing number and description of cases of infectious disease notified to the Medical Officer of Health in each of the four quarters of 1910.
- „ 11.—Showing all diseases notified during the past ten years, and the number of them admitted to Hospital.
- „ 12.—Vaccination returns for the Borough.
- „ 13.—Abstract from the Meteorological Register kept at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, during the year 1910, together with averages for ten years.

APPENDIX B.

The totals for 1910 include the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1910.

NOTE.—The totals in the following Tables (where not otherwise stated) include deaths of non-residents, but the various death rates are calculated upon corrected totals.

TABLE I.

SHOWING BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES FOR THE WHOLE BOROUGH AND VARIOUS DISTRICTS FOR 10 YEARS—1901—1910.

Year.	Whole Borough.				Town Proper.		Portswood.		Shirley and Freemantle.	
	Males	Fe-males	Total Births.	Birth Rate.	Total Births.	Birth Rate.	Total Births.	Birth Rate.	Total Births	Birth Rate.
1901	1597	1544	3141	29·77	1812	29·44	542	29·86	787	30·50
1902	1593	1559	3152	28·77	1764	28·09	564	29·22	824	30·05
1903	1638	1527	3165	28·84	1718	27·80	583	29·77	864	30·45
1904	1502	1501	3003	26·78	1677	27·01	525	25·39	801	27·01
1905	1428	1440	2868	25·05	1572	24·92	543	25·42	753	25·04
1906	1495	1418	2913	24·93	1589	24·92	550	24·92	774	24·91
1907	1438	1319	2757	23·10	1506	23·41	480	21·22	771	23·82
1908	1537	1434	2971	23·94	1646	24·94	553	23·06	772	22·61
1909	1511	1427	2938	23·64	1584	24·16	524	21·64	830	24·80
1910	1546	1380	2926	23·09	1581	23·64	561	22·84	784	22·22
Average 10 Years.	1529	1455	2983	25·79	1645	25·83	543	25·33	796	26·14

TABLE 2.

SHOWING DEATHS OF RESIDENTS AND DEATH RATES FOR THE WHOLE BOROUGH AND VARIOUS DISTRICTS FOR 10 YEARS—1901—1910.

Year.	Whole Borough.				Town Proper.		Portswood.		Shirley and Freemantle.	
	Males	Fe-males	Total Deaths	Death Rate.	Deaths	Death Rate.	Deaths	Death Rate.	Deaths	Death Rate.
1901	895	844	1739	16·48	1121	18·23	233	12·84	385	14·92
1902	877	818	1695	15·47	1083	17·24	238	12·53	374	13·64
1903	808	714	1522	13·87	955	15·45	203	10·36	364	12·83
1904	804	747	1551	13·83	931	15·07	245	11·84	375	12·65
1905	901	767	1668	14·57	1026	16·26	253	11·85	389	12·94
1906	796	748	1544	13·21	926	14·55	242	10·96	376	12·10
1907	793	752	1545	12·94	961	14·93	208	9·18	376	11·62
1908	819	771	1590	12·81	991	15·01	237	9·88	362	10·61
1909	848	764	1612	12·97	988	15·07	229	9·46	395	11·46
1910	764	693	1457	11·50	875	13·08	215	8·76	367	10·40
Average 10 Years.	831	762	1592	13·77	986	15·49	23·0	10·77	376	12·52

This table excludes deaths of non-residents, and includes deaths of residents occurring outside the Borough where ascertainable.

TABLE 3.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES IN THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON, FROM 1901 TO 1910.

Year.	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.
1901	1789	484	124	56	73	603	449
1902	1726	390	171	65	71	620	409
1903	1557	363	139	64	64	522	405
1904	1590	349	136	51	79	510	465
1905	1735	379	218	76	79	555	428
1906	1611	333	127	78	67	567	439
1907	1572	303	99	68	50	574	478
1908	1642	336	121	48	76	592	469
1909	1694	320	119	63	64	609	519
1910	1554	236	109	67	56	596	490

TABLE 4.

CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED IN SOUTHAMPTON FOR 10 YEARS,
1901 TO 1910 (EXCLUDING DEATHS OF NON-RESIDENTS).

CAUSES.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Small-pox ...	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	5	8	1	10	...	2	4	5	2
Diphtheria ...	9	24	27	12	26	24	22	16	19	16
Enteric Fever ...	7	15	19	1	8	5	4	4	10	10
Erysipelas ...	2	5	4	3	2	6	2	4	2	2
Rabies ...	4	2	5	3	2	...	6	1	2	4
Measles ...	6	50	1	...	128	...	5	22	...	17
Whooping Cough ...	20	43	29	16	19	36	18	35	42	11
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ...	131	22	60	81	68	97	47	62	49	28
Rheumatic Fever ...	3	...	4	4	5	4	5	3	7	4
Influenza ...	17	11	9	7	15	8	26	11	19	19
Antithesis ...	144	161	124	135	134	153	124	135	158	145
Cancer ...	101	88	99	105	92	100	24	108	105	135
Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy	288	294	224	250	268	210	241	232	252	194
Heart Diseases ...	130	158	124	121	110	114	144	155	133	122
Poisoning ...	42	42	57	41	34	40	48	55	55	54
All other Diseases ...	834	775	718	745	715	726	689	743	754	694
Totals ...	1739	1695	1512	1525	1640	1523	1509	1590	1612	1457

TABLE 5.

SHOWING POPULATION, BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ZYMOTIC DEATH RATES, INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND MARRIAGE RATES IN SOUTHAMPTON AND ENGLAND AND WALES FOR TWENTY YEARS, 1891—1910.

Year.	Births.			Deaths.			Zymotic Deaths.			Infantile Mortality.		Marriages.		
	Popu- lation.	Total Births	Birth Rate.	Birth Rate England and Wales.	Total Deaths Registd	Death Rate.	Death Rate England and Wales.	Total Zym'tic Deaths.	Zym'tic Death Rate.	Zym'tic Death Rate England and Wales.	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births Registered	Total Marri- ages.	Marri- age Rate.	M'rriage Rate Engl'nd and Wales.
1891	65,325	2,045	31.3	31.4	1,191	18.0	20.2	47	0.72	1.83	123	583	17.8	15.5
1892	66,650	1,911	28.6	30.5	1,466	21.5	19.0	79	1.15	1.90	148	589	17.7	15.3
1893	68,200	2,015	29.5	30.8	1,370	19.5	19.2	157	2.32	2.52	157	648	19.0	14.7
1894	70,000	2,113	30.2	29.6	1,161	16.0	16.6	81	1.14	1.88	119	617	17.6	15.0
1895	71,750	2,180	30.4	30.3	1,395	18.7	18.7	111	1.53	2.21	155	675	18.8	15.0
1896	94,150	2,859	30.4	29.7	1,657	17.2	17.1	192	2.04	2.17	146	838	17.8	15.8
1897	96,500	2,937	30.4	29.7	1,711	17.3	17.4	217	2.24	2.15	156	848	17.6	16.0
1898	98,950	2,945	29.8	29.4	1,756	17.3	17.6	267	2.63	2.21	153	791	16.0	16.2
1899	101,350	2,995	29.6	29.3	1,992	19.1	18.3	297	2.88	2.19	178	896	17.7	16.4
1900	103,500	2,929	28.3	28.9	1,881	17.6	18.3	163	1.51	1.99	152	846	16.3	15.9
1901	105,500	3,141	29.4	28.5	1,789	16.5	16.9	173	1.64	2.05	154	918	17.4	15.9
1902	107,833	3,152	28.8	28.6	1,726	15.5	16.3	159	1.45	1.64	124	966	17.9	15.8
1903	110,120	3,165	28.8	28.4	1,557	13.9	15.4	144	1.31	1.46	114	883	16.1	15.6
1904	112,500	3,003	26.8	27.9	1,590	13.8	16.2	111	1.00	1.94	114	859	15.3	14.6
1905	114,897	2,868	25.0	27.2	1,735	14.6	15.2	264	2.31	1.52	133	827	14.4	15.3
1906	117,312	2,913	24.9	27.0	1,611	13.2	15.4	162	1.38	1.73	113	805	13.7	15.6
1907	119,745	2,757	23.1	26.3	1,572	12.9	15.0	100	0.84	1.28	108	827	13.8	15.8
1908	122,196	2,971	23.9	26.5	1,642	12.8	14.7	143	1.15	1.34	113	867	14.2	14.9
1909	124,667	2,938	23.6	25.6	1,694	13.0	14.5	125	1.01	1.13	106	928	14.9	14.6
1910	127,157	2,926	23.1	24.8	1,554	11.5	13.4	84	0.66	0.99	79	773	12.2	14.8
Average 20 year ^s		2,738	27.8	28.5	1,603	16.0	16.8	154	1.55	1.81	132	799	16.3	15.4

NOTE.—The Zymotic Deaths and Death Rates include the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz.:—Whooping Cough,

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1910 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate*	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.					Number.	Rate*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1900	103,500	2,929	28.3	448	152	1,881	18.2	286	61	...	1,821	17.6
1901	105,500	3,141	29.8	484	154	1,789	17.0	271	50	...	1,739	16.5
1902	107,833	3,152	28.8	390	124	1,726	15.8	338	56	25	1,695	15.5
1903	110,120	3,165	28.8	363	114	1,557	14.2	289	45	10	1,522	13.9
1904	112,500	3,063	26.8	349	114	1,590	14.2	298	65	26	1,551	13.8
1905	114,897	2,868	25.0	379	133	1,735	15.1	348	95	28	1,668	14.6
1906	117,312	2,913	24.9	333	113	1,611	13.8	346	88	21	1,544	13.2
1907	119,745	2,757	23.1	303	108	1,572	13.2	331	63	28	1,545	12.9
1908	122,196	2,971	23.9	336	113	1,642	13.3	380	88	36	1,590	12.8
1909	124,667	2,938	23.6	320	106	1,694	13.6	485	82	...	1,612	13.0
Averages for years 1900-1909.	113,827	2,984	26.3	371	123	1,680	14.8	337	69	...	1,628	14.4
1910	127,157	2,926	23.1	236	79	1,554	12.3	472	99	2	1,457	11.5

*Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13, calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Columns 5 and 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the District. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7 corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

TABLE 6 A.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1910 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Whole District.				Town.				Portswood.				Shirley.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1900	133,500	2,929	1,821	448	61,250	1,751	1,247	305	17,500	484	227	53	24,750	694	347	88
1901	105,500	3,141	1,739	484	61,550	1,812	1,121	287	18,150	542	233	65	25,800	787	385	132
1902	107,833	3,152	1,695	390	61,833	1,764	1,083	236	19,000	664	238	66	27,000	821	374	88
1903	110,120	3,165	1,522	361	62,000	1,718	997	215	19,650	583	203	47	28,470	864	364	99
1904	112,500	3,063	1,551	344	62,397	1,677	931	204	20,750	525	245	48	29,353	801	375	92
1905	114,897	2,868	1,668	382	63,295	1,572	1,026	233	21,430	543	253	56	30,172	753	389	93
1906	117,312	2,913	1,544	330	63,985	1,589	926	195	22,146	550	242	53	31,181	774	376	82
1907	119,745	2,757	1,545	297	64,533	1,506	961	185	22,736	480	208	43	32,476	771	376	79
1908	122,196	2,971	1,590	336	64,982	1,646	991	209	23,611	553	237	51	33,603	772	362	76
1909	124,667	2,938	1,612	312	65,793	1,584	988	192	24,292	524	229	38	34,582	830	395	82
Averages of Years 1890— 1909.	113,827	2,983	1,629	368	63,162	1,662	1,027	226	20,927	545	232	52	29,739	787	374	91
1910	127,157	2,926	1,457	231	67,117	1,581	874	127	24,640	561	215	45	35,400	784	367	59

Deaths outside the Borough and excludes the Deaths

TABLE 6 B.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases notified in whole District.						Total Cases notified in each Locality.				No. of notified Cases removed to Hospital from each locality.			
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up- wards	Town	Ports- wood.	Shirley.	Town	Ports- wood.	Shirley.	Total of cases notified removed Hospital.
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	208	2	48	129	16	13	—	89	34	85	85	20	70	175
Erysipelas ...	67	—	1	5	4	47	10	49	8	10	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	219	4	41	151	18	5	—	125	27	67	106	19	58	183
Enteric fever	55	—	2	26	12	15	—	41	5	9	34	1	7	42
Puerperal fever	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	553	6	92	311	52	82	10	306	76	171	225	40	135	400

TABLE 6 C.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1910.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Residents whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths in or belonging to Localities at all ages.		
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Town	Portswood	Shirley
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	17	5	9	3	—	—	—	14	—	3
Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping-cough ...	11	5	5	1	—	—	—	3	5	3
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)...	16	—	5	11	—	—	—	9	4	3
Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever { Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric ...	10	—	—	2	1	7	—	6	—	4
Other continued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza ...	19	—	—	—	1	5	13	9	4	6
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ...	28	18	8	—	—	2	—	18	5	5
Enteritis ...	8	5	1	—	—	1	1	6	1	1
Gastritis ...	4	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	—	1
Puerperal Fever ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Erysipelas ...	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	145	—	1	6	21	108	9	97	16	32
Other Tuberculous diseases ...	53	14	24	9	2	3	1	31	8	14
Cancer, malignant disease ...	135	—	—	1	—	86	48	84	18	33
Bronchitis ...	108	10	3	—	—	33	62	78	14	16
Pneumonia ...	83	21	17	2	3	23	17	53	14	16
Pleurisy ...	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	1
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	11	—	1	—	—	4	6	7	1	3
Alcoholism ...	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver ...	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	1
Venereal diseases ...	9	8	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	3
Premature birth ...	63	63	—	—	—	—	—	33	15	15
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	2	2
Heart diseases ...	122	—	—	4	6	62	50	72	13	37
Accidents ...	42	4	8	4	2	18	6	25	5	12
Suicides ...	12	—	—	—	—	11	1	8	1	3
All other causes ...	534	78	16	17	10	148	265	295	88	151
All causes ...	1457	231	100	61	48	535	482	875	215	367

TABLE 7.

The total Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases during the year amounted to 125, 34 being of a notifiable and 91 of a non-notifiable character.

		1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	
Small-pox ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	2	4	5	2	} Notifiable under the Infectious Disease (Notification Act, 1889). Death Rate, 0.22.
Diphtheria ...	...	24	22	16	19	16	
Typhoid Fever ...	...	5	4	4	10	10	
Measles ...	...	...	5	22	...	17	} Not notifiable under the said Act. Death Rate, 0.44.
Whooping Cough ...	...	36	18	35	42	11	
Dysentery ...	...	97	47	62	49	28	
Totals ...	...	162	100	143	125	84	

TABLE 8.

TABLE SHOWING ALL DEATHS REGISTERED (INCLUDING DEATHS OF NON-RESIDENTS) IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1910, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES AND AGES.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		Totals.	
											Males.	Females		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds		
Scarlet Fever	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Diphtheria	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	18
Enteric Fever	...	...	2	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13
Measles ...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	17
Whooping Cough	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11
Influenza...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	4	8	2	...	11	20
Diarrhoea	...	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	28
Tetanus ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inherited Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Puerperal Septicæmia	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	4
Cellulitis	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Malignant Endocarditis	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Septic Synovitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	4
Rheumatism of Heart	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		Totals.		
											Males.	Females.			
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up- wds			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	1	6	21	37	32	27	17	10	...	...	...	105	46	151
Tuberculous Meningitis	5	13	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	24
Tuberculous Peritonitis	7	8	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	19
Tuberculous Hip	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tuberculous Spine	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tuberculous Ulceration of Arm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Tuberculous Glands of Neck	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
General Tuberculosis	2	4	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12
Ankylostomiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Acute Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Chronic Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cancer (Malignant)	...	...	1	...	4	9	30	52	26	20	2	...	66	78	144
Tumour (Non-Malignant)	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	3	6	9
Diabetes	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	3	2	...	...	5	7	12
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Gout, Rheumatic Gout...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	3	1	4
Rheumatoid Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	2
Purpura Hæmorrhagica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	3
Lymphadenoma	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Leucocythæmia	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Anæmia	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1

Table VIII.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		Totals.	
											Males.	Females.		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds		
Premature Birth	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	64
Injury at Birth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Hæmorrhage from Umbilicus	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Hæmorrhage from Lungs	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Malformation of Heart...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
Spina Bifida	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Icterus Neonatorum	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Want of Breast Milk	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	34	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	36
Dentition ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Rickets	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Senile Decay	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	26	65	30	7	...	72	131
Convulsions	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14
Meningitis ...	4	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	...	2	2	5	15	2	31	10	4	...	44	69
Cerebral Softening	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	7	1	...	...	8	13
Hemiplegia...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5	2	...	...	8	10
Paraplegia ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
Paralysis ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	4
General Paralysis of Insane	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Congenital Idiocy	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Epilepsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Locomotor Ataxy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
Myelitis, Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	1
Laryngismus Stridulus...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cerebral Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Table VIII.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.											SEX.		Totals.
												Males.	Females.	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds		
Otitis, Otorrhœa	...	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Pericarditis	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Endocarditis	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Valvular Diseases of Heart	...	...	1	3	2	11	9	13	17	11	...	32	35	67
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3
Hypertrophy of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Dilatation of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	10	3	29	14	43
Heart Disease (form not stated)	...	...	1	1	2	8	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2
Rupture of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rupture of Blood Vessel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	4
Embolism, Thrombosis...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	1	...	3	5	8
Angina Pectoris	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	3
Arterial Sclerosis, Atheroma	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	3	...	11	4	15
Senile Gangrene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Cyanosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Syncope	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	3	6	9
Laryngitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2
Acute Bronchitis	10	3	...	...	2	2	3	10	3	8	...	29	12	41
Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	10	11	3	15	15	30
Bronchitis (form not stated)	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	7	13	8	6	14	23	37
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	13	1	...	2	2	1	1	3	1	...	22	14	36
Pneumonia...	7	6	1	3	4	9	5	7	5	1	...	36	17	53
Pleuro-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	4	1	5
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Empyema	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Asthma, Emphysema	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	5	5	10

Table VIII.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		Totals.	
											Males.	Females.		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85				85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds.
Pyorrhœa Alveolaris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rupture of Œsophagus ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ulcer of Pharynx ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach ...	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	7	11
Ulcer of Duodenum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hæmatemesis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4
Gastro Enteritis ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Enteritis ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Colitis ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
Appendicitis ...	...	1	5	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	9
Peritonitis ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hernia ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	10
Intestinal Obstruction ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	4
Intussusception ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Volvulus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	7
Cholecystitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
Gall Stones... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	3
Pancreatitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Addison's Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Enlarged Spleen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		Totals.	
											Males.	Females.		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and Up- w'ds		
Acute Nephritis	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	5	10
Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	1	4	1	7	12	8	2	1	...	14	36
Pyonephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Retention of Urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
Extravasation of Urine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rupture of Bladder	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cystitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	4
Stricture of Urethra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Enlarged Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	5
Affections connected with Pregnancy and Parturition :—														99
Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Extra Uterine Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Osteitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Osteomyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Caries of Bone	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Psoas Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Abscess of Hip	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Ulcer of Leg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eczema	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Shingles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1

Table VIII.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		Totals.				
											Male.	Female.					
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds.					
Deaths from External Causes—																	
By Accident or Negligence :—																	
In Building operations ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Vehicular traffic ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
On Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" Ships, Boats, or Docks (excluding Drowning) ...	...	...	...	1	4	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
By Burns or Scalds ...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
" Poison or Poisonous Vapours ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Surgical Narcosis ...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" Drowning ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
" Suffocation (overlaid) ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " (otherwise) ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" Falls or Injuries not specified ..	...	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
By Suicide :—																	
Poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hanging ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shooting ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cut or Stab ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gas Poisoning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fall in front of train ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	236	109	67	56	90	142	165	199	226	200	57	7			830	724	1554

TABLE 9.

SHOWING MARRIAGE RATE, BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE OLD REGISTRATION DISTRICTS OF THE BOROUGH, FOR THE YEAR, 1910.

District.	Marriage Rate.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality (Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births registered).
Whole Borough ...	12·2	23·09	11·50	0·66	79·0
Town Proper ...		23·64	13·08	0·75	80·3
Portswood and Bitterne Park ...		22·84	8·76	0·57	80·2
Shirley, Freemantle, and Millbrook ...		22·22	10·40	0·57	72·5

TABLE 10.

SHOWING NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN EACH OF THE FOUR QUARTERS OF 1910.

Disease.	Quarter ending.				Total for Year.	Mortality.
	April 2nd.	July 2nd.	Oct. 1st.	Dec. 31st.		
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	87	50	52	30	219	2
Diphtheria ...	58	42	46	62	208	16
Enteric Fever ...	5	2	23	25	55	10
Puerperal Fever ...	3	...	—	1	4	2
Erysipelas ...	17	16	12	22	67	4
Total ...	170	110	133	140	553	34

TABLE 11.

SHOWING ALL DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS, AND ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL AND HOSPITAL SHIP, INCLUDING ISOLATION OF CASES, IMPORTED BY VESSELS AND REMOVED FROM NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

DISEASES.	1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910	
	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	
Small Pox ...	7	7	7	9	3	5	1	4	17	22	...	1	7	8	3	...	1	...	1	
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria ...	91	61	144	95	239	157	158	119	225	189	262	239	204	199	248	197	222	195	208	
Membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Erysipelas ...	54	1	68	...	47	...	49	...	...	1	56	1	62	...	74	...	92	...	67	
Scarlet Fever...	118	87	261	204	427	359	113	109	140	139	68	78	165	182	536	401	424	339	219	
Typhoid Fever	147	87	124	105	148	99	19	23	34	44	15	30	21	39	37	44	53	53	55	
Puerperal Fever	3	...	7	...	7	...	3	...	4	...	8	1	4	2	7	1	9	...	4	
Measles ...	...	22	...	28	...	28	...	3	...	42	...	49	...	5	...	52	...	6	...	
Suspected Plague, Adenitis	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plague ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chicken Pox ...	...	...	208	5	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	11	...	29	...	11	...	8	...	
Other Diseases	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	35	...	23	...	10	...	30	...	31	...	8	29	
Totals	421	281	819	458	871	655	343	296	470	468	410	422	464	494	905	737	801	610	553	508

TABLE 12.

VACCINATION RETURNS FOR TOWN PROPER.

Year.	Births.	Success- fully Vaccin- ated.	Died Unvaccin- ated.	Insus- ceptible to Vac- cination.	Postponed and whereabouts un- known or removed to other districts and exempt under Sec. 2 Vaccination Act, 1898.	Total.
1888	1710	1391	144	1	174	1710
1889	1660	1272	138	1	249	1660
1890	1585	1263	143	3	176	1585
1891	1714	1365	157	4	188	1714
1892	1646	1312	178	8	147	*1646
1893	1701	1407	180	16	98	1701
1894	1796	1496	185	28	87	1796
1895	1874	1560	207	16	91	1874
1896	1912	1577	231	18	86	1912
1897	1886	1580	195	15	96	1886
1898	1847	1491	218	19	119	1847
1899	1802	1425	245	12	120	1802
1900	1751	1414	217	7	113	1751
1901	1821	1502	202	6	101	1821
1902	1739	1466	163	3	107	1739
1903	1697	1459	152	6	80	1697
1904	1683	1435	167	9	72	1683
1905	1543	1319	153	4	67	1543
1906	1570	1312	150	6	102	1570
1907	1504	1240	149	3	112	1504
1908	1585	1203	134	9	239	1585
1909	†2681	1889	197	14	581	2681

* One Child had Small-pox.

† Returns for whole Borough.

The above Returns have been supplied by the Vaccination Officers.

TABLE 13.

ABSTRACT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER KEPT AT THE ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE, SOUTHAMPTON, DURING THE YEAR, 1910.

Month.	BAROMETER CORRECTED & REDUCED TO 32° AT STATION LEVEL.					TEMPERATURE.										RAINFALL.				SUNSHINE.			REMARKS.
	Mean at		Maximum Readings.	Date.	Minimum Readings.	Date.	Mean.		Approx. Mean.	Highest.	Maximum.	Date.	Lowest.	Minimum.	Date.	Total in Inches.	Greatest quantity in 24 hours.	Date.	No. of days on which 0.1 or more fell.	Total No. of hours.	Maximum No. of hours	Date.	
	9 a.m.	9 p.m.					Max. in Air.	Min. in Air.															
Jan.	29'812	29'798	30'497	7th	28'689	24th	39'6	40'4	45'2	36'3	40'8	55'1	14th	19'8	27th	3'577	0'900	27th	19	64'2	6'4	30th	
Feb.	29'581	29'625	30'323	9th	28'958	20th	43'5	41'7	48'8	37'8	43'3	54'1	17th	29'6	5th	4'133	0'790	14th	24	82'0	8'4	27th	
March	30'083	30'074	30'475	29th	29'614	9th	44'5	43'3	51'8	37'2	44'5	59'1	28th	29'2	16th	1'000	0'450	9th	11	167'1	10'1	29th & 31st	
April	29'780	29'770	30'325	1st	28'974	13th	48'3	46'1	55'5	40'6	48'1	63'1	21st	30'0	3rd	2'358	0'735	6th	19	135'1	11'5	27th	
May	29'805	29'809	30'277	1st	29'481	31st	55'3	52'6	63'1	46'3	54'7	77'1	23rd	32'7	9th	1'355	0'200	12th	15	219'1	14'3	24th	
June	29'816	29'822	30'287	15th	29'392	25th	61'3	58'5	68'0	52'9	60'5	75'8	12th	44'8	14th	3'420	1'000	5th	14	185'1	15'5	14th	
July	29'808	29'818	30'105	13th	29'426	25th	60'2	57'7	65'9	53'1	59'5	75'1	14th	47'0	{ 4th 10th	2'515	0'480	24th	13	137'8	11'7	4th	
August	29'831	29'847	30'210	31st	29'408	28th	62'2	59'5	67'7	54'4	61'1	74'9	13th	46'6	23rd	1'860	0'500	28th	16	151'9	13'4	10th	
Sept.	30'153	30'139	30'382	17th	29'809	29th	57'8	55'2	65'3	49'8	57'6	72'1	1st	38'1	21st	0'140	0'120	14th	3	173'0	11'0	3rd	
Oct.	29'930	29'909	30'474	4th	29'532	11th	53'9	52'3	59'7	48'9	54'3	68'0	5th	41'0	21st	4'136	1'200	12th	16	72'3	8'4	7th	
Nov.	29'587	29'612	30'118	19th	28'824	7th	40'1	40'0	47'6	34'6	41'1	56'0	1st	27'5	21st	3'783	0'690	23rd	18	86'8	7'9	16th	
Dec.	29'622	29'651	30'432	31st	28'781	10th	45'2	45'3	49'6	41'7	45'7	54'5	19th	29'9	28th	5'330	0'840	12th	21	42'5	6'0	27th	
For the year.	29'817	29'823	30'497	7th Jan., 1910.	28'689	24th Jan., 1910.	51'0	49'3	57'4	44'5	51'0	77'1	23rd May, 1910.	19'8	27th Jan., 1910.	33'607	1'200	12th Oct., 1910.	189	1516'9	15'5	14th June, 1910.	
For 10 years 1900-1909	29'977	29'972	30'974	29th Jan., 1905.	28'538	19th Feb., 1900.	51'4	49'4	58.0	44'0	51'0	89'7	19th July, 1901.	11'0	3rd Mar., 1909.	31'536	2'480	5th June, 1905.	179	1709'8	14'9	11th July, 1904.	

This table has been supplied by the courtesy of Colonel S. C. N. GRANT C.B. R.E., Director-General of Ordnance Survey.

Analyst's Department.

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year ending 31st December, 1910.

*to the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
County Borough of Southampton.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information an account of the work done in this Department during the past year.

Section I.—Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The number of samples submitted under the above Acts during the year 1910 was five hundred and seventy-four.

Of this number four hundred and eighty-five were submitted by Inspectors, sixty-four by private persons, and twenty-five by the Borough of Newbury.

In the following tables the samples from Newbury are not included.

The character of the samples, the number of each article submitted, and the number and percentage of adulterated articles are given in the following table:—

TABLE 1.

Character of Article.	Number of Samples.	Number of Samples Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulterated Samples.
Aerated Drink	1	—	—
Allspice	1	—	—
Annatto	1	—	—
Arrowroot	2	—	—
Baking-powder	5	—	—
Barley (pearl)	6	—	—
Beer	1	—	—
Beverage	1	—	—
Butter	115	1	0.86
Cheese	4	—	—
Cherries (bottled)	1	—	—
Chocolate	5	—	—
Cinnamon (ground)	1	—	—
Cocoa	2	—	—
Coffee	8	—	—
„ and Chicory	2	—	—
Cream	1	—	—
„ of Tartar	8	—	—
Flour	7	—	—
Ginger	2	—	—
Glycerine	1	—	—
Gooseberries (bottled)	1	—	—
Honey	1	—	—
Lard	37	—	—
Lime (Acid phosphates of)	1	—	—
Margarine	20	1	5
Meat Extract... ..	1	—	—
Milk	254	34	13.38
„ (condensed)	2	—	—
Mustard	2	—	—
Oil (Camphorated)	1	—	—
„ (Olive)	6	—	—
Pepper	7	—	—
Plums (bottled)	1	—	—
Rice	4	—	—
Salt (Epsom)	1	—	—
Sausage	1	—	—
Soda (bi-carbonate)	2	—	—
Sugar (Demerara)	13	1	7.69
Sweets	10	—	—
Tapioca	2	—	—
Tea	4	—	—
Tongue	1	—	—
Whisky	1	1	100.00
Wine (Sherry)	1	—	—
Totals	549	38	6.92

The adulterated articles, nature and amount of adulteration, prosecutions, and the results of proceedings are given Table 2.

TABLE 2.

Article Analysed.	No. on Register.	Nature and Amount of Adulteration.	Action Taken.	Result.	
				Fines.	Costs.
Butter	424	100% Margarine	Test sample		
Margarine	p.60	1'21 Excess of water	Private		
Milk	43	10% Deficient in fat	Test sample		
"	51	25% " " "	" "		
"	83	6'7% Added water	Summoned	10/-	6/6
"	97	7'33% Deficient in fat	"	—	4/-
"	187	6'00% Added water	"	5/-	6/6
"	225	13'00% Deficient in fat	Vendor cautioned		
"	232	17'66% " " "	Summoned	10/-	6/6
"	233	14'33% " " "	"	10/-	6/6
"	234	10'00% " " "	"	10/-	6/6
"	254	18'66% " " "	Vendor cautioned		
"	266	11'33% " " "	" "		
"	267	11'66% " " "	" "		
"	268	13'66% " " "	" "		
"	331	21'66% " " "	" "		
"	342	8'82% Added water	Summoned	Case withdrawn	
"	343	6'23% " "	No proceedings		
"	346	4'47% " "	Summoned	Case dismissed	
"	347	3'29% " "	" "	" "	" "
"	380	26'66% Deficient in fat	Test sample		
"	389	6'66% " " "	" "		
"	439	24'11% Added water	Vendor cautioned		
"	445	15'05% " "	Test sample		
"	476	5'64% " "	Summoned	Case not yet heard	
"	479	6'66% Deficient in fat	"	" "	" "
"	p.1	16'66% " " "	Private		
"	p.14	10'33% " " "	"		
"	p.16	2'58% Added water	"		
"	p.17	6'11% " "	"		
"	p.27	4'35% " "	"		
"	p.30	5'66% Deficient in fat	"		
"	p.41	3'05% Added water	"		
"	p.45	17'52% " "	"		
"	p.46	12'9% " "	"		
"	p.47	20'5% " "	"		
Sugar					
Demerara)	316	100% Dyed crystals	Test sample		
Whisky	p.3	1'59% Excess of water	Private		

The total fines for the year amounted to £2 5s. od.

The total costs were £1 16s. 6d.

The number of samples analysed during the year is twenty-three less than in the previous year. The number of samples received from Inspectors is five less.

The samples from private individuals were fourteen less in number than in 1909.

The number of samples analysed in 1910 is less than the previous year, owing to the fact that samples taken under the Public Health (Regulation of Food Act), previously included in samples of Food and Drugs, are now, at the request of the Local Government Board, reported upon separately.

BUTTER.

The number of samples analysed is one hundred and fifteen, being seven less than in 1909. One sample was adulterated, being five less than in 1909.

The adulterated sample was received from an Inspector.

FRUITS (bottled).

These were: Cherries, one sample; Gooseberries, one sample; and Plums, one sample.

The sample of plums contained a small quantity of salicylic acid as a preservative, the other samples being free from preservatives.

MILK.

The number of samples analysed has fallen from two hundred and eighty-eight in 1909 to two hundred and fifty-four in 1910.

The percentage of adulterated samples, which was 5.39 per cent. in 1907, rose to 9.91 per cent. in 1908, and fell again to 6.52 per cent. in 1909, has risen to 13.38 per cent. this year.

The samples of milk have been submitted with greater regularity during the past year, and a statement of the monthly averages is given below:—

Monthly Averages of quality of milk supply for 1910:—

		Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.	Total Solids.
January	...	3.77	8.90	12.67
February	...	3.90	8.85	12.75
March	...	4.09	8.89	12.98
April	...	3.56	8.83	12.39
May	...	3.63	9.01	12.64
June	...	3.68	8.79	12.47
July	...	3.65	8.73	12.38
August	...	3.58	8.70	12.28
September	...	3.59	8.83	12.42
October	...	3.66	8.85	12.51
November	...	3.65	8.94	12.59
December	...	4.01	8.68	12.69

COMPOSITION OF MILK SUPPLY.

Table showing average composition of samples returned as genuine during the past seven years:—

TABLE III.

Year ...	...	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.	
Source ...	...	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.
Total Solids	...	12.63	12.76	12.79	12.75	12.64	12.44	12.67	12.47	12.57	12.55	12.73	12.74	12.61	12.62
at ...	...	3.73	3.88	3.84	3.75	3.75	3.62	3.85	3.55	3.67	3.68	3.82	3.87	3.75	3.76

The general averages of genuine samples were:—

		1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Total Solids	..	12.64%	12.79%	12.59%	12.63%	12.56%	12.73%	12.61%
at ...	...	3.74%	3.82%	3.72%	3.79%	3.67%	3.82%	3.75%

The averages for adulterated samples during the past seven years were as follows:—

TABLE IV.

Year ...	...	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.	
Source	..	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.
Total Solids	...	11'63	11'11	11'34	10'98	11'25	11'69	11'08	11'75	11'26	11'04	11'36	11'30	11.40	11'32
Fat	...	2'74	2'31	2'74	2'57	3'00	3'12	2'78	2'82	2'78	2'62	3'04	2'59	2'92	3'16

The average composition of milk has been taken at 12.6 per cent. of total solids containing not less than 3.8 per cent. of fat.

The general average for the supply for 1910, shown above, is 12.61 per cent. of total solids, containing 3.75 per cent. of fat, being slightly below the average composition.

The present method of selling milk at a uniform price apart from its quality, which in this district is 6d. per gallon in Summer and 8d. per gallon in Winter, is altogether unsatisfactory, and is unfair to those farmers who produce a really good article in competition with those who put milk on the market all the year round, slightly above the Board of Agriculture's limit of 3.0 per cent. of fat and 8.5 per cent. of non-fatty solids.

I have been trying to impress upon the farmers and dairymen the advantage of selling and buying by quality, and have suggested one penny per gallon for each half per cent. of fat as a standard price for calculation all the year round. This would give sixpence per gallon for milk containing 3 per cent. of fat, sevenpence for $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and eightpence for 4 per cent. of fat; the non-fatty solids not to be less than 8.5 per cent.

Should the price of milk rise or fall, the price would still be calculated on this standard, with a percentage added or deducted, as agreed at the time of contract. This would give a stimulus to the farmer to improve his stock and methods of feeding, and he would have no inducement to tone down his milk to the limit because his neighbour obtained an equal price for an inferior article.

As an illustration of the working, suppose it was agreed that the price be increased, say five or ten per cent., the price would be calculated on the standard, and five or ten per cent. added.

The other articles require no comment, having been dealt with in the Quarterly Reports.

Section II.—Public Health (Regulation of Food Act).

The samples received from the Port Sanitary Authority under the above Act were: Apricots (tinned), one sample; Beef (corned), one sample; Butter, two samples; Cream, two samples; Crystals, one sample; Gum (chewing), one sample; Hides, four samples; Kidney (stewed), one sample; Lard Substitute, one sample; Meat, three samples; Meat-Extract, one sample; Milk (condensed), nineteen samples; Salt, one sample; and Sweets, two samples.

APRICOTS.

These contained tin equal to 3.27 grains per lb.

CREAM.

One sample contained 1.64 per cent. of boric acid, the other less than 0.25 per cent.

CRYSTALS.

Taken from the brine in which meat had been imported, these were found to consist of sodium chloride and sulphate.

HIDES.

These were examined for arsenic, and the maximum amount found in any one sample was 0.00006 per gramme.

MEAT.

These samples were supposed to be treated in Argentina with formalin vapour, but not on the ship. Treated as recommended—with phenylhydrazine—no reaction for formalin was obtained.

MILK (condensed).

These samples were received, as the Inspector reported the tins to be blown.

The examination showed no sign of decomposition, nineteen samples were examined for acidity, and this ranged from 0.274 per cent. to 0.4577 per cent. of lactic acid.

Further details were sought, and, by arrangement, a milk-condensing establishment was visited, and the acidity of the milk before and after was:—

(a). Before ... 0.1433 per cent. lactic acid

(b). After ... 0.3562 „ „ „ „

or, allowing for condensation, 0.1187 per cent., so that there was a slight loss of acidity in the process.

The other samples were genuine, as described.

Section III.—General Analyses.

A.—For Corporation.

The various Departments for which analyses and preparations have been made are:—

Borough Engineer's Department	...	1
Chief Constable	... ..	1
Medical Officer's Department	...	109
Waterwork's Department	... ..	3
Report <i>re</i> Gas Bill	... ..	1
Water for hardness	... ..	1,134
Total	... ..	1,249

BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The sample analysed was one of flaked maize received from the Wharf, and reported on thereto.

CHIEF CONSTABLE.

This was a powder suspected of being used for unlawful purposes, but on analysis it proved to be harmless.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.

The samples consisted of water from Borough supplies, one hundred and seven samples; from a well, one sample; and one from a ship's tanks.

WATERWORK'S DEPARTMENT.

One sample of phenolphthalein, one of soap solution, and one of water, were prepared and analysed for this Department.

WATER FOR HARDNESS.

The hardness for the whole year is satisfactory, the results for Otterbourne, Twyford and Timsbury being 0.68°, 1.17° and 0.18° lower respectively, as compared with the averages for the year 1909.

Summary of Hardness for 1910:—

Source.	Hardness.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Otterbourne, Oxford Avenue	16·37°	3·67°	7·05°
South Hants, Bitterne Park	16·32°	3·73°	7·97°
„ Albany Road	15·62°	4·31°	9·84°

B.—Private Work.

The analyses, preparations and examinations and consultations for private persons were as follows:—Acid (acetic glacial) one sample—appearances on subpœna occasioned three journeys to London—boot polish, one sample; consultation *re* corrosion of ship's plates, one; mortar, one sample; mud, one sample; nitrate of silver solution standardised, one sample; paper (wrapper), one sample; plaster, one sample; soap solution standardised, one sample; toxicological examinations, three samples; and water, nine samples.

Total samples dealt with during the year:—

Food and Drugs—

Corporation	...	...	...	485
Private	...	...	...	64
Docks	...	...	...	40
Newbury	...	...	...	25—614

General Analyses, etc.—

Corporation	...	...	...	1,249
Private	...	...	...	24—1,273
Total	...	...	...	1,887

Fees received for analyses during 1910	...	£62	11s.	8d.
Fees outstanding on December 31st, 1910	...	£7	os.	6d.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. BRIERLEY,

Public Analyst.

